REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,266—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 19. 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 20th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Britten, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 20th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Britten, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

r Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 27th instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE —Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

Now Ready,

THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at Booksellers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th July.
(s) CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
— GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	22nd July.
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves	5th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector	19th July.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 3, Kalbadevi Road, next to the Govt. Book Depot.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at his late residence, Marine Lines, the property belonging to the late Surgeon Major A. M. Rogers, Marine Battalion, consisting of blackwood furniture, glass and crockery ware, lamps, military uniform wearing apparel, carpets, &c. Also a collection of valuable medical books, and surgical instruments nearly new. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p.m.

At 3 o'clock p.m.

An excellent office brougham with powerful horse and harness. The above property will be on view on and after FRIDAY, the 19th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 19th July 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GRAIN, COTTON, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARES, OLD IRON, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder—

A quantity of grain, cotton, grain and cotton sweepings, sugar, horns, glass and porcelain wares, old iron, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, dhoties.
10 cases T. red garments.
2 ,, 200 Dozen Cotton Socks.

115 boxes grand vin Chateau Lafite, Chateau Lafite, Chateau Leoville, Chateau Latour blanche and Haut Sauterne in quarts and pints.

An invoice of fancy goods comprising crystal glass, candlesticks, vases, inkstands, toilet boxes, butter pots, cups and bottles, morocco leather money-bags, flower vases, carved wooden candlesticks, inkstands and boxes, glove boxes, gold embroidered and leather money purses, lady's gilt combs, hair dress pins, porcelain card trays, jewel boxes, Russia leather workboxes, glove, handkerchief, and match boxes, opera glasses, lady's silk umbrellas, wooden flower stands with porcelain vases, silver galvanized lady's work-tables, time-pieces, bronzed and gilt candlesticks and candelabras, &c.

Now on view.

On account and at the risk of Keekabhoy Heptoolla.
V. K. R. ex. 1384-1433.—1 case blue foolscap paper.
On account and at the risk of Hassunallee Abdoolallee.
M. F. V. B. ex. 221-6.—1 case colored surface paper.
On account and at the risk of Esmaljee Hussonallee.
M. F. V. B. ex. 252-3.—1 case colored surface paper.

HIMALAYAN TEAS ! HIMALAYAN TEAS !

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms SATURDAY TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., without reserve, a quantity of the undermentioned Himalayan teas packed at the plantation in 1 lb. packets.

Orange Pekoe	about 133	lbs.
Young Hyson	,, 40	,,
Hyson	,, 40	,,
Bynath Mixture	,, 100	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,, 250	,,
Souchong	,, 37	,,
Bohea	,, 23	,,

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HORNBY ROW, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of July 1878, on the premises at 4 p.m., by order of Bai Navibai, widow and Executrix of Cullianjee Ludha, deceased, and on account and at the risk of Vullubhdass Jairam the purchaser of the property hereinafter described at the Auction held on the same premises on the 10th instant the following immoveable property :—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the east side of Hornby Row, near the Bazaar Gate, in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Lookmanjee Heerjee Curson Maharaj, on the west by the said Hornby Row, on the north by a moiety of sweepers passage and the house of Woodha Nanjee, and on the south by the house of Damodhur Ludhensey, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 585, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 4°, and now under No. 44.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their New Office, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co

Bombay, 19th July 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BASS'S BEER, the Bull Dog Brand, bottled by the well known Bottlers, Messrs. ROBERT PORTER & Co., of London.

Quarts in 4 dozen cases at Rs. 5-8 per dozen.
Pints ,, 8 ,, ,, ,, ,, 3-6 ,,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th July 1878.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE :—

BRANDIES.

CUSENIER'S FINE BRANDY	Rs. 24 per	doz. Quarts.
L. BECHADE Do.	,, 18 per	do.

WINES.

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE	Rs. 30 per	doz. Quarts.
AMONTILADO SHERRY	,, 25 per	do.
HAUT BARSAC (White Wine)	,, 15 per	do.
CHABLIS Do.	,, 16 per	do.
Do. Do.	,, 18 per	2 doz. Pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR (Fine Claret)	,, 18 per	do.
LORMONT Do.	,, 14 per	do.
HAUT MARGEAUX (a few cases)	,, 11 per	do.
ST. JULIEN (Hautefaye's)	,, 10 per	do.
MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux)	,, 8 per	doz. Quarts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

TREACHER & Co.'s GUIDE to POONA and KIRKEE, for Season 1878, containing MAPS of the CANTONMENTS and DISTRICTS around together with useful general information.

Copies 8 Annas each on sale at the Company's Establishments,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

IN order to CORRECT a MISAPPREHENSION which appears to exist, THACKER & CO., LIMITED, beg to state that their UNIFORM CHARGE for BOOKS is at the rate of TEN ANNAS to the SHILLING.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance .... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain Serra, ARRIVED in harbour on the 18th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will be held at the Pavilion on TUESDAY, the 9th August next, at 5-15 p. m.

C. YOUNG,
L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretaries.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.

COPIES of the BY-LAWS made by the Municipal Commissioner, sanctioned by the Town Council, and confirmed by the Corporation, and confirmed by Government on the 4th June 1878, can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned on payment of TWO ANNAS per Copy.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th July 1878.

TO BE LET, commodious and airy OFFICE PREMISES in Hornby Row, at present occupied by Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. W. Read, deceased, and such further business as may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th July 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of THE BOMBAY HOUSE and LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

UPON reading the Affidavit of JOHN GREENWOOD, Official Liquidator of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company, Limited, sworn on the Fifteenth day of July, instant, and the account annexed thereto, and upon hearing Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Attornies for the said John Greenwood, I do hereby declare that the said John Greenwood has PASSED his FINAL ACCOUNT as such Official Liquidator as aforesaid, and that the AFFAIRS of the said Company have been COMPLETELY WOUND UP. And I do order that the said Bombay House and Land Investment Company, Limited, be and is hereby DISSOLVED—Dated this Sixteenth day of July 1878.

C. SARGENT.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, on the 27th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the following purpose :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, who retire but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 19th July 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between us the Undersigned, JAMES GREAVES, GEORGE COTTON, FREDERICK HOYER and RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM as Merchants, carrying on business at Bombay and elsewhere in the East Indies under the style or firm of GREAVES, COTTON and COMPANY, and at Liverpool and Stockport in England under the style or firm of JAMES, GREAVES and COMPANY has been DISSOLVED, as and from the THIRTIETH DAY of JUNE 1877, by MUTUAL CONSENT so far as regards the said FREDERICK HOYER, who has retired from the concern. All debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received and paid by the said James Greaves, George Cotton, and Ralph Hyde Cheetham, who, under the abovenamed styles or firms, will carry on the said business as and from the said thirtieth day of June 1877 on their own account.—Dated this eighth day of April 1878.

JAMES GREAVES.
G. COTTON.
FRED. HOYER.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM.

Witness to the signatures of the said James Greaves and Frederick Hoyer,

N. BURKLEY,
Solicitor, Stalybridge.

Witness to the signatures of G. Cotton and R. Hyde Cheetham,

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Assistant, Greaves, Cotton & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

HERMENEGILDO DE SOUZA, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of HERMENEGILDO DE SOUZA, formerly of Bombay, but late of Mainpuri, in the North Western Provinces, of the Government of India, Portuguese Inhabitant, a Judicial Clerk in the Office of the Magistrate at Mainpuri aforesaid, deceased, who died at Mainpuri aforesaid on the 19th day of July 1877, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the last Will and Testament of the said deceased annexed) were GRANTED on the 11th day of July 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, Esquire, a partner in the firm of Messrs. King, King and Co., are required, on or before FRIDAY, the 23rd day of August 1878, to send to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King & Co., in Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to WILLIAM YOUNG, Esquire, the sole Executor named in the said last Will and Testament of the said deceased (and presently Officiating District Judge at Mainpuri aforesaid), having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Administrator, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having PROPERTY of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th July 1878.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, by an M. A. (European) an engagement as Private Tutor or Master in a School. Excellent testimonials. Address Alpha, Pier House, Mazagon.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

WANTED, by a Lady a SITUATION as DAILY GOVERNESS either in a school or in a private family ; or can give Lessons in MUSIC and FRENCH. Particulars with terms address to "MAY," care of FERNANDEZ, Chemist, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOOD POSITION offered to EUROPEAN LADIES. References required. Apply to A., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY and LUNCH CAKES, French Rolls, Muffins, &c, PEARSE, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.				Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
27	0	30	0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size	Per dozen	36	0	40	0
20	0	22	8	Dessert Forks do. do.	,,	27	0	30	0
12	8	14	0	Tea Spoons do. do.	,,	16	8	18	0
12	8	14	0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	18	0	20	0
1	2	1	4	Mustard Spoons do.	Each	1	8	1	12
0	14	1	0	Caddy Spoons	,,	1	4	1	8
1	4	1	8	Sugar Spoons	,,	1	8	1	12
2	4	2	8	Sugar Tongs	,,	3	0	3	8
9	0	10	0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	,,	9	8	10	8
4	8	5	0	Ice Tongs	,,	5	8	6	0
2	4	2	8	Butter Knives	,,	3	0	3	8
2	4	2	8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	,,	2	8	3	0
2	4	2	8	Toddy Ladles	,,	3	0	3	8
2	4	2	8	Sauce do.	,,	3	0	3	8
7	0	8	0	Soup do.	,,	9	0	10	0
4	8	5	0	Gravy Spoons	,,	5	8	6	0
3	0	3	8	Marrow Spoons	,,	3	8	4	0
4	0	4	8	Chatni Spoons	,,	4	8	5	0
5	0	5	8	Sardine Tongs	,,	5	8	6	0
3	0	3	8	Knife Rests	Per pair	3	8	4	0
14	8	16	0	Fish Helpers	,,	16	0	18	8
				Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	Each	6	0	6	0

TABLE CUTLERY.

		A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.		A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.		B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.		B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.		C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.		C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	
Table Knives, full size	Per doz.	30	0	34	0	25	0	28	0	20	0	22	8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size		25	0	28	0	20	0	22	8	17	0	19	0
Meat Carvers	Per pair	10	8	11	8	8	0	9	0	7	0	8	0
Game Carvers	,,	10	8	11	8	8	0	9	0	7	0	8	0
Steel Sharpeners	Each	4	8	5	0	3	8	4	0	2	8	3	0
Complete Sets, as above		80	8	90	0	64	8	72	8	53	8	60	8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners						5	0	5	8	4	0	4	8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12	0	13	8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13	8	15	0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16	0	18	0

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

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WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of Drugs, Chemical Instruments, Druggists' Sundries, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.

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DIALYSED IRON.—The best medicinal form of Iron yet discovered. Guaranteed pure and uniform in strength ; equal to Bravais'. Excellent in infantile cases.

Per phial 12 as., and Re. 1-8.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.—A most efficacious remedy in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, Fever, and Blood Impurities. A safe and efficient aperient, superior to similar imported articles.

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SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE. The whole of the alkaloids from Indian Cinchona Bark, purified from uncrystalizable bases, and prepared as a white sulphate ; officially recognized as a substitute for Quinine ; and possessing the same precision in effect.

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CHOLERA TINCTURE.—A most trustworthy remedy ; has stopped epidemics after every other remedy had failed. Very extensively used, and strongly recommended.

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EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating tonic for adults. Enriches the blood, and resuscitates muscular energy.

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CHEMICAL FOOD.—A syrup of the phosphates of Iron, Lime and Alkalies : much recommended for constitutional and infantile debility, and as a tonic for mothers in nursing.

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EXTACT OF CHICKEN.—As a solid essence of the flesh and bones of chickens without a particle of fat, this is simply perfect. It is never rejected by either infant or adult, and is therefore a most valuable nourishment when nothing else can be borne.

Per jar Rs. 2-8.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—The Extract of Meat for Invalids. No Bombay physician now orders any other : absolutely free from musty flavour, and will keep for an indefinite period, even if open.

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SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—Prepared from the finest Norwegian Oil, and can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

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COD LIVER OIL.—This year's supply has just been received from the Norway Fisheries direct. It is of beautiful quality, equal to the finest in any market. A great American authority pronounces the Norwegian Oil superior to that from Newfoundland, or any other region.

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CHRYSAROBINE.—The remedy for Indian Ringworm and all parasitic skin diseases. Sold by every respectable Chemist in India, China, Japan, and the Mauritius.

Chrysarobine Powder		per phial	8 as.
Do.	Solution	,,	Rs. 1
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HAVE just received a good and well selected STOCK of GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY from the best Nottingham Manufacturers.

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GENTS' HOSIERY.

	Rs.	a.	
GENTS' BROWN COTTON SOCKS	8	8	Per doz.
Do. do. extra fine make	13	8	,,
Striped do. do. from Rs. 12-8 to	22	0	,,
GENTS' MERINO SOCKS— Plain Colours from Rs. 18-8 to	23	0	,,
GENTS' STRIPED MERINO SOCKS— A good assortment from Rs. 18-0 to	23	0	,,
Extra fine quality	35	0	,,
GENTS' LISLE THREAD SOCKS— Plain colours	16	8	,,
With stripes from Rs. 18-0 to	31	0	,,
GENTS' REAL BALBRIGGAN SOCKS— Very cool and durable	28	0	,,
GENTS' BLACK SPUN SILK SOCKS— With coloured clocks	6	0	Per pair.
GENTS' SILK SOCKS— With neat stripes	9	8	Each.
GENTS' KNICKERBOCKER HOSE— In heather and other mixtures ...from	4	8	,,
GENTS' HAND KNIT— Fancy hose	5	8	,,
GENTS' STRIPED CASHMERE HOSE— Or in plain colors	6	8	,,
GENTS' MERINO UNDER SHIRTS— Summer Merino Under Shirts	6	8	Each.
Gauze Merino Shirts	4	8	,,
India Gauze Shirts, best quality	8	8	,,
GENTS' SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL Shirts	6	8	,,
GENTS' STRIPED MERINO JERSEYS— Blue and red stripes and plain colors, scarlet and blue for Polo, Cricket, &c.	6	8	,,
MERINO PANTS— Gents' Gauze Merino Pants	5	8	,,
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LADIES' PLAIN WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS, Fancy striped cotton, Lisle Thread Plain, and with neat fancy stripes.

LADIES' RIBBED MERINO STOCKINGS, a good assortment in plain colors.

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Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

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⁎ SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION.

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Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
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BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
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THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
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FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	[illegible]
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 *PER CENT FOR CASH.*

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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RUPEES 100 REWARD.

A REWARD of Rs. 100 will be given to the HINDOO BROKER who will come forward to identify the TWO LALRIES and ONE RING of SAPPHIRE sold to me by him for Rs. 1,600, about a year ago, at Bombay.

PHEROZESHAH BEZONJEE MODY,
Gowalia Tank Road.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
COL. SIR R. MEADE, C.B., K.C.S.I., &c., &c

J. PEARSE,
BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER AND CONFECTIONER,
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WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, ICES, &c.
BON-BONS, LOZENGES, DROPS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BULL'S IMPROVED PATENT KILNS.

EXTENSIVE improvements have resulted in so greatly reducing the cost of these Kilns, that they are applicable to burning any number of Bricks or Tiles, from five lakhs upwards. The saving in fuel and certainty of out-turn have also been largely increased.

They are admirably adapted for the employment of Jail labour, and one is now working in the Central Jail, Benares, with complete success.

A Kiln, with iron work complete, to burn 3 to 4 lakhs a month, can now be constructed for Rs. 200.

At ordinary D. P. W. rates, a profit of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per month per Kiln may easily be made by a Contractor.

As evasion of the payment of Royalty has in some cases been attempted by the construction of straight portions of Kilns, the Patentee hereby informs all persons using such straight Kilns that they are as liable to Royalty charges as circular or any other shaped Kilns, if worked in accordance with the process or method for which a patent was granted to him.

For drawings, terms, and to see Kilns at work, apply to W. BULL, Lucknow

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG has much pleasure in announcing arrival of large Consignments of

TRICHINOPOLY,
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CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Tobacco, personally selected from the

NEW SEASON'S CROP,

to the high class quality of which, he would respectfully draw the special attention of Smokers.

The variety of Brands held in stock are all *specialités*, superb in quality and finish, and Mr. Neuberg is confident they will meet that approval from Connoisseurs, he has always studied to indulge.

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DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
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GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE, WHITE BROTHERS' well-known PORTLAND CEMENT.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
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		Rs.	a.	
KANGRA PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA		1	4	per lb.
,, PEKOE	,,	1	6	,,
,, ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	10	,,
,, MIXTURE	,,	1	0	,,
NEILGHERRY SOUCHONG	,,	1	0	,,
,, PEKOE	,,	1	4	,,
,, ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	8	,,
,, MIXTURE	,,	1	10	,,
	,,	1	0	,,

For small quantities 2 As. a lb. extra.

A. S. REUBEN,
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PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
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ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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T. W. DUNN, Esq., M.A.,
(Late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and for 10 years a Master of Clifton College.)

THE COLLEGE is managed by a Council of which His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., is President. It will provide a Classical, Mathematical and General Education of the highest order and will be generally conducted on the model of Clifton College.

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TUITION AND SCHOOL [illegible]

For Boys over 13 years of age [illegible]
Do. under 13 do. [illegible]
Boys admitted by the Council [illegible]
Boarding Fees exclusive of Tuition [illegible]
Nomination shares which a [illegible] to nominate a pupil to the Coll[illegible]
The Head Master can arrang[illegible] ring the Vacations.
Application to be made to th[illegible]

SIR HENRY [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 18TH JULY 1878.

THE meeting of the Congress at Berlin has terminated, and the upshot of it has been the maintenance of Peace in Europe. The immediate result, judging from the commercial telegrams, is an improvement in almost every branch of trade in the Home markets. In Liverpool, Cotton has been firm throughout the week, the market closing strong at an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in American descriptions; and in Manchester there is a marked improvement in the demand for Goods. The markets for Rapeseed and Linseed in London are stronger, owing probably to an improved Continental enquiry. Wheat is also dearer notwithstanding the enormous Californian Crop, and favourable crop prospects in England. The market for Coffee is firm at previous quotations, and a considerable advance has taken place in Cocoanut Oil. Consols have declined to 95⅜d., which is probably attributable to large sales by investors, owing to the revival of trade and more remunerative employment now offering to Capitalists for their money. French Rentes, after considerable fluctuations, close at 115. The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 3½ per cent., the rate in the open market for 3 months' sight Bills is 2¾ per cent.

Although at this season of the year business is naturally restricted owing to the difficulty experienced in effecting shipments on account of heavy rains, there has been a decided improvement in the demand for most articles of export, a demand which holders of stocks are now more ready to meet, owing to the very favourable prospects for next season's crop throughout the Presidency. The rains have been general and plentiful, and although we still hear some complaints of floods in the neighbourhood of Broach and Ahmedabad which have possibly delayed sowing for a time, still the ultimate result cannot fail to be beneficial to those districts where the floods have occurred. In imports there is not yet any great improvement in the demand, although dealers are decidedly showing more disposition to operate than they did a few weeks ago; the present low rate of Exchange here, together with the high rate of Freights at Home, are checking business both in Piece Goods and Metals, as importers cannot replace their stocks at any profit on the prices now ruling in this market.

To summarize the position of our various markets:—Cotton has been in good demand for the season of the year. In Wheat there is still nothing doing for export. There has been more enquiry for Seeds at hardening rates. The market for Piece Goods and Yarns have an upward tendency. Metals are firmly held, but the demand is limited. Government Securities have been in active demand at advancing rates. Considerable speculation has again taken place in Joint Stock Companies shares of all sorts, but especially in those of Spinning and Weaving Companies. Exchange, after some fluctuations, closes at an advance of ⅛ per Rupee on our last quotations. Freights are almost unchanged at our last week's rates; the demand for steamers has slightly improved owing to increased shipments of Cotton, but the supply of tonnage in Harbour is still more than sufficient for present requirements. For sailing vessels there is still no enquiry. Telegrams from Calcutta report rather more demand for October-November loading, but the rates offered are not sufficiently tempting to lead to business, and ships are daily leaving this port in ballast for San Francisco, Manilla, Singapore, Callao, or any other place where there is more prospect of profitable employment than there is at present in India.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 13th instant showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of about 11½ lacs, but an increase in the Government Account of 2½ lacs; the trade demand has increased about 4½ lacs, and the deposits have been reduced by a similar amount. Although the return is not quite so favourable as its immediate predecessors, the position of the Bank remains strong, the Cash standing at 143 lacs against 238 lacs of liabilities, and as business here is likely to be on a small scale for some time to come, there seems to be every probability of the proportion being still further improved. No alteration has been made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount, which still stand at 4 per cent. on fixed deposits and 5 per cent. on demand loans on Government Paper. Money is very cheap in the open market, and although 3 per cent. is still the nominal quotation on similar securities, accomodation is procurable on easier terms.

EXCHANGE.—There has been rather more doing in Sterling this week, but the business transacted has not been sufficient to account for the fluctuations that have taken place. On Saturday the market opened weak at a decline of 1-32 from our last Mails quotations which was recovered on Monday. On Tuesday an advance of 1-16 was established, which was lost on Wednesday, when very little business was done, pending the announcement of the sale of Council Drafts. On Thursday the telegrams announcing the allotment at 1s. 8 3-16d., caused general astonishment, the rate being much higher than was anticipated, and the Banks at once raised their selling rates ⅛ and their buying rates 3-16 above Wednesday's quotations, the closing rates for the mail being as follows, viz:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 3-16d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; Credit, 3 months' sight 1s. 8⅜d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 11-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 9-16d.; and even on this level the Banks are indifferent sellers and buyers. The particulars of the sale of Council Drafts are as follows:—£300,000 were offered and the allotments were £211,000 to Calcutta, £5,000 to Madras, and £84,000 to Bombay, all at an average rate of 1s. 8·18d. Tenders at 1s. 8 3-16d. receiving 84 per cent. of the amounts applied for. This sale has completely demoralized our market for the time being, but the general feeling is that rates cannot be maintained, unless some influence is being brought to bear on the value of Silver at Home with which we are not yet acquainted.

BAR SILVER has been quoted at 52⅛d and ⅜d. per oz. throughout the week, and private advices continue to report it as unchanged. Reuter's telegrams since the sale of Council Drafts, however, state that it is unquotable.

On Calcutta there has been rather more doing during the week at 100⅛ for demand and 99½ for 60 days' sight paper.

On China the nominal rate for 60 days' Mercantile Bills is Rs. 221 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotations by wire give the rate for six months' sight Bank Bills on London at 3s. 10¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 4d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have been in good demand throughout the week at an advance of ⅛ to ½ per cent. The advance is partly attributable to purchases to cover "bear" sales made by Native speculators a short time ago in anticipation of war. Closing quotations are as follows:—Fours, Rs. 95⅛; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104⅜; and the New Four-and-a-half per cent Loan Rs. 102.

SHARES.—There has again been considerable speculation in shares during the week, of which Spinning and Weaving Companies have attracted the most attention. Bank shares have also been in fair demand, and Bank of Bengals have advanced Rs. 5 and Bank of Bombays Rs. 2½. In the S. and W. Companies the chief alterations have been an advance of Rs. 25 in Albert, Rs. 4 in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 7½ in Broach Mills, Rs. 15 in Colaba, Rs. 10 in Coorlas, Rs. 15 in Dhurrumseys, Rs 20 in Great Easterns, Rs. 20 in Hindustan, Rs. 25 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 5 in Khandeish, Rs. 20 in Madras United, Rs 35 in Mandvie, Rs. 35 in Manockjee Petits, Rs. 20 in Morarjees, Rs. 10 in Mazagon, Rs. 5 in Nationals, Rs. 50 in Neriad, Rs. 5 in Nursey, Rs. 20 in Oriental, Rs. 25 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 25 in Soonderdas, Rs. 25 in Victoria. There is a decline of Rs. 30 in Alexandras, and Rs. 5 in Bombay United. In Press Companies the only noticeable changes are an advance of Rs. 15 per share in Albert, Rs. 25 in Colabas, and Rs. 65 per share in French Press, and a decline of Rs. 30 in Bellary, Rs. 5 in Berar, and Rs. 10 in East India Press Company. In other shares there is no change.

PIECE GOODS.—Although no great buoyancy is perceptible as yet in our market for Grey Goods, still a decided improvement has taken place in the demand in the Bazaar during the week, and a partial advance of 1 to 2 annas per piece has been established in most of the standard makes. The total sales from importers amount to about 400 bales Grey and 200 bales White Goods and from the Bazaar about double that quantity has been placed. For Grey Shirtings there has been a fair enquiry, especially for the heavier makes of 39 inch. Of 44 inch clearances are moderate and of 50 inch there is a sale of 50 bales to arrive at Rs. 6-5 per piece for 10 lbs. Printers are dull, and Mulls and Madapollams neglected. In Bleached Goods White Jacconets are in fair demand. Sales are reported of Black and White Prints, and Orange Shirtings, Jacconets, and Cambrics. Turkey Red Goods are quiet. Local Made Goods are only in moderate enquiry, about 200 bales only have been sold at previous rates.

YARNS.—Little improvement is noticeable in the demand for English Made Twist, and the business of the week has been very small. Stocks are, however, firmly held. For Local Makes there is also not much enquiry.

METALS.—*Copper* is rather easier, and no transactions are reported from first hands during the week. *Iron* is unchanged in value, and indentors are unable to operate owing to the high rate of Freights ruling at Home. *Yellow Metal* is unchanged, and the stock held in this market is ample for present requirements.

COALS are unchanged at previous quotations, there still being no sellers to arrive at about the rates now current in this market. The only sales reported during the week have been a few retail lots to steamers in harbour. There are buyers of Lairds Welsh Hartley to arrive at Rs. 19 and Davisons West Hartley at Rs. 20 per ton.

COTTON.—For this season of the year, there has been a good demand for Cotton, and sales to the extent of about 5,000 bales have been reported, of which about 4,500 bales are for export. Prices have advanced Rs. 3 to 4 per candy, which has checked business, and with rather dearer Freights and higher Exchange our prices are again considerably above Liverpool Currencies.

The Receipts from up-country during the week amount to 4,652 bales against 5,486 bales last week. The total since the 1st September now amount to 947,602 bales against 1,124,823 bales last season.

The *Clearances for Sea* since last mail left amount to 22,040 bales, making a total of 636,934 bales since 1st January as against 769,263 bales for the same time last year.

NEW CROP.—Prospects continue most favourable, rains have been general throughout the Cotton growing districts during the week, and although too much has fallen in the vicinity of Broach and Ahmedabad, we may safely reckon on a yield considerably in excess of last season throughout the Presidency.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton on the spot with the equivalents in Sterling cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission:—

New, Full-pressed:—	℔ Candy	C. & F.
Comrawuttee Good	Rs. 210	= 5 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	,, 205	= 5⅜d.
Do. Good Fair	,, 198	= 5¼d.
Dhollera Fully Good Fair	,, 204	= 5⅜d.
Do. Good Fair	,, 198	= 5¼d.
Do. Fair	,, 184	= 4⅞d.
S. G. Dhagwar Fully Good Fair	,, 204	= 5⅜d.
Compta Good Fair	,, 192	= 5

SEEDS.—Linseed has been in good demand throughout the week owing to the improvement in the Home markets, and the price has further advanced 1 anna per cwt., to-day's rate being Rs. 6-13. *Rapeseed* is also in good demand at Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt.

Wheat.—Supplies here are so trifling that we cannot look for any increase in the purchases for export for two or three months. Prices are maintained by the local demand, and owing to the somewhat better accounts of the Home markets. We quote:—Best White, Rs. 37-8 to Rs. 38; Mixed, Rs. 36 to Rs. 37; and Hard Red, Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship SCOTTISH CHIEFTAIN, 1,398 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, will sail to-day for San Francisco, in ballast.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO CO.'s s. s. ARABIA, 1,019 tons, Captain G. Serra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, 24th July, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux.—13 packages plums, 2 packages champagne, 1,065 packages wine, 3,463 packages brandy, 5 cases butter, 5 cases peppermint, and 4 packages merchandise. From London.—125 cases copper, 3 cases toys, and a quantity of steel. From Marseilles.—30 cases liquor, 1 package paper, 9 cases cartridge, 3 cases pistols, 2 cases confectionery, 8 packages goods, 50 packages sulphur, 5 cases blacking and 16 packages wine. From Genoa.—68 cases piece goods, 10 cases wine, 2 cases clocks, 16 cases lamps, 17 packages papers, 4 cases thread, 4 cases corals, and 9 packages goods. From Leghorn.—3 cases marble toys. From Naples.—1 case marbles, 24 cases wine, and 3 cases merchandise. From Suez.—3 cases leather. From Aden.—12 packages gum, 2 packages merchandise, 31 bags jowar, and 98 bales cotton.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Arabia (s)............	Serra............	Genoa, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
18	Galatia(s)............ Prince Charlie	Pearson............ Twine	Calcutta. Lussiana.

The ship Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton, to San Francisco obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Cathay, to Southampton.
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
13 Umballa (s)............Smith............Bombay, June 22.
14 Cydonia (s)............Brooks............Colombo, July 1.
Meinam (s)............Leguerre............Galle, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.—Steamers Naworth Castle, Queen Victoria and Commilla. Ship Rozelle. Barque Renee d' Anjou.

July 14.—Steamers Asia, Duke of Devonshire, Ooryia and Chinsurah. Ships Farragut and Star of Greece.

PASSENGERS.

Per Umballa—Revd. Broadhead, Mr Byers, Mr Jennings.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—50 boxes bar soap, Lookmanjee Sullamanjee.
Clive s—4 bales brown paper, The National Bank.
Trentham Hall s—2 packages paint of sorts, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 4 tons iron anchors s. s. Narrelwalla; 4 casks green paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.
India s—1 case lamps, M. M. Mody and Co.
Speke Hall s—101 iron plates, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Bernina s—35 cases American clocks, Hajee Essac Saub.
Henry Balckow s—18 cases medicine and 12 cases tinned wire for bottling. 3 cases bacon, 6 cases cheese and 12 cases oilmanstore, Bomonjee Manneckjee Punthakey; 4 packages marble memorial, King, King, and Co; 25 casks safety fuses, Mamedally Noorbhoy; 26 cases sherry wine, Jamsetjee Framjee; 35 drums linseed oil, 15 drums turpentine, and 15 cases colors, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 44 cases window glass, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Severn s—91 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Naples s—9 cases, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Pekin s—5 cases sulphur quinine Valkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—1 bale rags and 1 bale wool, Bunnichund Fuckerchund; 25 bales wool, Candass Dhurrumdass: 50 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass; 71 bales cotton, Duurrumsee Ruttonsee; 100 bales cotton, Ookerda Poonsee.
Fanny Tucker—36 bales cotton waste, Abramovitz and Co.
India s—274 cwts wheat, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 65 bales wool, Goculdass Tooleedass; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 51 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 45 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 180 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass.
Indiana —400 bags rice, Madhowjee Dwarkadass.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s—58½ cwts cloves, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 65 cwts dee horns, Abramovitz and Co; 10 bales carpets, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 65 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co; 81½ cwts M of P shells, Allarikabhoy Sazon; 19½ cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Khaluckdina.
Reaper—20 cwts sandalwood, Peerbhoy Assur; 3,000 cwts linseed, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Khiva s—1 cwt linseed and 1 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khiva s—20 cwts dry ginger and 31 cwts turmeric, S S Sassoon.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Khiva s—5 cases silk, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Speke Hall s—9½ cwts ooplate and 5 cwts arsenic, Mehalchund Panachund; 8 cwts senna leaves, A C Abedin; 24 bales cotton, N M Hajee A Reheman; 43 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 25 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 bales twist, Noormahamed Hajee Abdoolremon; 68 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 17 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 75 cwts myrabollams, Vulubdass Ramjee; 6 chests opium, Morarbhoy Vizboocundass.
Kashgar s—37 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 31 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 68 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—27 chests opium, E J Abraham; 65 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·618
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb thermometer	81·3
Dew Point	80·2
Relative humidity of Air	·861
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·1
General Direction of Wind	SW, WNW, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, WNW, W, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	148
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during the month	27·44
,, ,, year	48·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th July	0·27

HIGH COURT—JULY. 19.

[Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

212-76—Pestonjee K—Thucker Mathooradass T vs Madhowjee Visram and others—Jefferson and P and Mr. Bicknell.
577-77—J C Cama—Aruchshaw, &c, vs Sorabjee Muncherjee G—Muljee and B.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Long Causes.

500-77—Craigie, L and O—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and another vs M Framjee Cama—Ardaseer and H—Part heard.
634-77—Ardaseer and H—M F Cama vs D Maneckjee Petit and another—Craigie L and O.
137-78—In person (a pauper)—Hajee Dadoo, &c, vs Shaik Boodan Dadoo &c—Pestonjee K.—Part heard.
94-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Premjee Shewjee and another—Remington, H and C.
95-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Oomedram Doolubram—Remington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Long Causes.

235-77—J C Cama—Maneckbai and another vs P H Suntook and others—M M Munshi and Ardaseer and H.
17-78—Pestonjee and K—Soonabai and another vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla—Muljee and B.
230-78—M M Munshi—Morarjee Jaitha and another vs Heerjee Ookerda and others—Rimington, H and C.
199-78—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Tyeb Mahomed Ally vs Memon Ebhram Ooaman—Bhaishunker. N.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 16.

Nicholson, Surg-Major, on leave, from St Thomas' Mount.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 18.

Land, Surg-Major, on duty, to Deolalee.
Cole, Sub-Lieut, 1st Grenadiers N I, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Beazley, Major, Asst Adjt General, on leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave for the period specified:—Surgeon M Heffernan, three months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut C E Mahon, 34th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 12th N I, 25th April 1877.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from 16th July 1878:—Colonel S J Thorp, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £191-12, annuity £325-7.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E J Ebden, Acting First Assistant Collector in the Tanna District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Tanna District, and is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes, (Section 266).

Mr Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, B A, LL B, is appointed Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Bhiwandi, in the Tanna District, and to act until further orders at Tanna.

Mr J Monteath is appointed to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, and as Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations during the absence of Mr Nugent, or until further orders.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr H C Mules, Magistrate of the First Class in charge of the Mehar Division of the Shikarpur District, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes in the Shikarpur District.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E McCallum, First Class Magistrate in the Kanara District, to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Karwar.

Mr G Druitt having resumed charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat on the 8th instant, before office hours, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence for two months granted to him in Government Notification dated the 27th May last, is cancelled.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Nugent to act as Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr A D Carey on privilege leave for three months, or until further orders.

Mr Govind Ramchandra is appointed First Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Alibag, and Mr Trimbak Krishna Probationary Second Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Pen, in the Colaba Collectorate.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr W R Hamilton, Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, has been converted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India into leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr Hexton, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was allowed subsidiary leave from 26th May to 31st idem.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Conceicao is appointed to the medical charge of the Dispensary, Gadag, vice Assistant Surgeon D N Selke, transferred to Hubli.

Assistant Surgeon D N Selke is appointed to the medical charge of the Dispensary, Hubli, vice Assistant Surgeon Conceicao, transferred to Gadag.

The furlough for one year to Europe granted to Mr G M Woodrow, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind, in Government Notification dated 6th ultimo, is cancelled.

COURT MARTIAL.

Poona, 17th July 1878.

At an European General Court Martial held at Aden on the 17th June, Private Woodcock 1-8th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge—That he, on the 8th May, did attempt to commit culpable homicide, amounting to murder, by discharging a rifle, at Private Armstrong, with the intention of causing his death, and did thereby cause hurt to him by wounding him in the neck; and that he, the said Edward Woodcock, has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code.

Finding—The Court find that Prisoner is guilty of the charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the Prisoner, to suffer penal servitude for life.

Confirmed.
C. STAVELEY, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

EXAMINATIONS PASSED.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona 14.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examinations in Hindustani:—

Higher Standard—Sub Lt A L B Hughes, 7th N I.

Lower Standard.

Captain G V C Napier, Lance Corporal G Bosworth, Private Wilkinson, Private Eyre and private Headland, 3rd Hussars.
Gunner Foard, B Brigade R H A.
Lieut J A Grieve, 2nd Brigade R A.
Gunner Reid, and Gunner Falkland, 8th Brigade R A.
Company Sergeant Major R Harvey, R E.
Second Lt W Dobbin, Sergeant Newman, Lance Corporal Morley, Lance Corporal Broderick, Private King, Private Hughes, Private Young, and Private Warren, 11th Foot.
Lance Corporal Jenkins, 17th Foot; Sergeant Threadgold, 68th Foot; Private Binkley, 68th Foot; Lance Corporal Halliwell, 83rd Foot; Sergeant M Malone, P W Department; Store Sergeant J Cullen, Ordnance Department.
Hospital Apprentices Connors and Singlehurst, Subordinate Medical Department.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

(*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FACT writes—"Permit me through the columns of your paper to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the dilapidated state of the one portion of the wall belonging to the Girgaum Paper Factory. Several complaints have been made by the neighbours to the Inspector in charge of that district."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HILLIER.—July 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter E. Hillier, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—July 4th, at Morar, Mr. David Allan, Schoolmaster, R A Division (late 21st Brigade R. A.) aged 27 years.

JAMES—July 12th, at Agra, of cholera, Julia Haughton James, daughter of the late Major-General Haughton James, Bombay Army, aged 23.

MAYNE—June 24th, at Akola, Berar, Colonel C. T. O. Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, Berar Commission, aged 43.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1878.

THE English Press, which was roused not long ago by the trial of Vera Sassulitch to take a keen interest in the administration of justice in Russia, might now profitably direct its attention to some recent trials which have revealed with startling distinctness some very ugly features in the character of the administration of justice in British India. Following closely on the trial and acquittal of Mr. Dewey, Goods Agent of the G. I. P. Railway at Bombay, we now have the complete breakdown of a similar prosecution at Sholapore instituted by the Railway Company, at the instance of the Railway Frauds Commission, against Mr. Bedford, Traffic Inspector for the Sholapore district. The charge brought against Mr. Bedford was on the face of it, as the Judge, Mr. Pollen, pointed out, incredible, for it was alleged that a native grain-dealer, named Raoji, had entered into a conspiracy with Mr. Bedford and others to defraud the Railway Company, and had given them bribes amounting to Rs. 400 to induce them to let carts containing wheat worth to him only Rs. 360 leave the goods yard without a pass,—so that he might afterwards declare the goods had never been delivered to him, and sue the Company for compensation. The principal witness on whom the prosecution relied to prove the story of the conspiracy, one Balkrishna, a goods clerk, stated before the magistrate that Mr. Bedford was implicated in it; but, when the case came on for trial before the Sessions Judge last week, this witness declared that everything he had said before the magistrate was false, and that he had been beaten by the police and then beguiled with promises of pardon for himself as a confederate, till he consented to become Mr. Bedford's false accuser. The Judge, who may be congratulated on the firmness, good temper, and shrewdness displayed by him throughout this protracted trial, very properly, in our opinion, rejected as quite unworthy of belief the assertion of Balkrishna that the terms of the charge it was desired by the prosecution he should bring against Mr. Bedford were dictated to him by Mr. Garret, the Travelling Auditor of the G.I.P. Railway, and Captain Dickson, the Superintendent of Police at Sholapore. It is, of course, impossible that English gentlemen who had no conceivable motive for injuring Mr. Bedford can have been guilty of such an infamous act. But, on the other hand, we see no reason to doubt that the case for the prosecution was made up by the police. The real prosecutor, as everybody knows, was Mr. Arthur Crawford, the President of the Railway Frauds Commission, a gentleman endowed by nature with many great and noble qualities, but whose zeal too often outruns his discretion. In Mr. Dewey's case the popular impression was that Mr. Crawford thought his personal credit was concerned in getting a conviction; and the eagerness shown by the committing magistrate and the police to oblige him excited a good deal of public indignation. At Sholapore a similar feeling, that Mr. Crawford's interests would be served by the conviction of Mr. Bedford, seems to have prevailed among the police; for Balkrishna states, and there is no suspicion that he can have been tutored by the defence, that the police threatened him he would be transported for life if he did not obey Mr. Crawford's wishes. Again, Mr. Crawford seems to have very unguardedly made himself a party to the negotiations carried on with Balkrishna, by telegraphing that that worthy should have a pardon if he gave evidence on the right side. This pardon was not obtained at once, probably because the prosecution wished to get Bedford convicted first; but Balkrishna, indignant at being cheated, as he imagined, out of his promised reward, turned round on the police, recanted his confession, and spoiled the whole game. The moral of the case is that, although, of course, Mr. Crawford did not personally intrigue with the police, the terror of a distinguished public servant's name is so great over the native population at large, and especially over subordinate officials, that a European in an up-country district who is supposed to have become in any way obnoxious to the Sirkar has no security for his fortune or his liberty, or even for his life. Civil servants of high degree are now so completely surrounded by parasites and informers, eager to divine and execute their wishes, and quite unscrupulous as to the means they employ to recommend themselves to favour, that an outsider is perfectly helpless in their hands. In the present case, Mr. Bedford, whom we are justified in calling an innocent man, has lost his character, been imprisoned for many weeks, and had an expenditure of many thousands of rupees forced upon him which must have exhausted his scanty resources; and now he will probably be cast adrift on the world a ruined man. Mr. Crawford himself must be shocked beyond measure at such a consequence of a prosecution undertaken by him no doubt in the full belief that he was simply doing his duty; and we hope he will henceforth remember that a public servant is guilty of a grave offence who allows his name to be lightly used by native agents engaged in preparing a case for a criminal prosecution.

The whole blame, however, of these scandalous trials should not be borne by Mr. Crawford. It is a common complaint now against the present Governor of Bombay, that, while His Excellency delights in roaming about the country, looking after everybody's business besides his own, and qualifying himself to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, or to ride a race from Vienna to Paris against the Austrian officer who lately performed that feat, the current work of administration is greatly neglected. We do not find fault with Sir Richard Temple for not reading the masses of reports submitted to him, for he has written so many of these State papers himself that he must know exactly what they are worth. But he ought to keep himself well informed as to all matters of public importance from week to week, and not "let things slide" for months and then try to make up for lost time by a spasmodic burst of energy. He has always seemed to us such a glutton for work that we are loth to believe the general gossip about his way of doing business can be well-founded. But, as regards the Railway Frauds Commission, we are convinced that he must really have forgotten all about it, or he would never have allowed it to drag on its existence up to the present time. It was appointed five or six months ago, and it had done its proper work of reporting on the grain robberies certainly before the end of April. A Resolution of Government should then have been issued, and the Commission dissolved. But no Resolution has yet appeared, and the consequence is that Mr. Arthur Crawford, who has been longing all the summer to return to his Collectorate of Rutnagiri, where we should think his presence must be needed by this time, has been detained for months in Bombay, and has occupied his time here in consorting with spies and detectives, getting up cases which have utterly broken down, and worrying the unhappy Mr. Conder out of his life. Our feeling with regard to the traffic management of the G. I. P. Railway is by no means one of unqualified admiration; but the continued employment of Mr. Crawford to do work which should have been left to the Company's Agent, and the attempt to keep the administration of the line as it were in commission for many months, suggest a suspicion that the Government is not perhaps unwilling to bring the working of a great guaranteed railway Company into disrepute. We are surprised that the Agent has not long ago refused to submit to the dictation of this Commission, the existence of which must cost the Company's shareholders a good deal of money; but we hope Mr. Barnett will now pluck up courage to tell Sir Richard Temple frankly that, unless His Excellency means to manage the railway himself, he must be good enough to leave it alone. The Governor will probably be in the mood to act on such a polite hint, for it must be apparent to Sir Richard Temple that the occurrence of one or two more cases like that at Sholapore will increase the distrust with which the English people have already begun to regard the vaunted perfection of the Anglo-Indian administration, and will prevent the G. I. P. Railway Company from getting any Europeans to fill vacancies on its up-country staff.

IN the House of Commons on the 27th June Mr. Potter asked the Under-Secretary of State for some returns regarding the mortality that occurred during the late famine, about the death-rate caused by which there has been a great deal of discussion, which has not been allayed by the evident determination of the Government of India to preclude any investigations into the subject. Mr. Potter also asked whether it was true that the instructions from the Home Government virtually prohibited inquiry by the Famine Commission into the extent of this mortality, or into the effects of the various land revenue systems. We think that Mr. Stanhope's replies to these questions was more ingenious than ingenuous, for he took care not to state that the despatch from the Secretary of State, as well as the subsequent instructions issued by the Government of India for the guidance of the Famine Committee, directly laid it down as a rule not to be departed from that statistics of mortality as well as evidence about the effects of land revenue systems were to be carefully avoided. The object of the Commission is to gather facts and recommendations which will assist the authorities in devising measures to protect the people of India from the calamities following upon excessive drought, and although it is true, as the Under-Secretary of State pointed out, that the Secretary of State had said, "nothing I have written "must be held to preclude the Commission from "pursuing any inquiry which, in their judg-"ment, are calculated to attain this object"—that is, the recommendation of measures for the prevention of future famines—it is nevertheless a fact that the members of the Commission have been told to eschew two questions which have a most important bearing upon the result at issue. They are told to take into their consideration the comparative power of the population in the agricultural districts to resist the effects of drought, but almost in the same breath they are told to leave the revenue systems alone, although it must be apparent that the opportunities of a ryot to accumulate wealth—that is, his power to oppose a personal resistance for a greater or longer period to famine without immediately falling back a helpless burden upon the State—must depend greatly upon the claims which the authorities make upon the land. If an unjust percentage of the earnings of the soil is demanded the ryot must be a sufferer in proportion to the extent of the injustice, and according as he is a sufferer so he becomes incapable of providing for himself in periods of distress. Hitherto, in times of widespread distress, the ryot has instantly collapsed into a state of pauperisation, and as at least it is a fair question for discussion whether this is not because Government takes too much from him, it is to be regretted that the Commission was carefully instructed to avoid this subject, and that Mr. Stanhope did not give the House of Commons a fair opportunity of discussing the question by frankly replying to Mr. Potter that such was the case. Mr. Stanhope had only to quote a few sentences from the Secretary of State's Minute and the instructions thereon issued by the Government of India to show that Mr. Potter's question regarding the prohibition of land revenue systems from the field of inquiry opened to the Commission could only be answered honestly in the affirmative.

Regarding the question of mortality, Mr. Stanhope's vague quotation from the Secretary of State's despatch was equally misleading. Instead of casuistically quoting a solitary passage from it to the effect that the members of the Commission were not to be precluded from pursuing any inquiries which in their judgment were calculated to assist them to give advice about the proper management of future famines, he might just as well have stated plainly that both the Secretary of State and the Government of India had told the Commissioners that an inquiry into famine statistics of mortality would be none of their business. We have always held that such an instruction was unfair to the Commission, inasmuch as mortality statistics would be of considerable assistance in enabling them to conclude whether the imperial policy applied to the late famine was so satisfactory as to be worthy of imitation in future famines. This topic of mortality has been one of the most hotly disputed questions that have arisen in connection with the late famine. The Bombay Government has never seen any reason to believe there had been any abnormal mortality. In his farewell Minute upon the famine in this Presidency Colonel Merriman, General Kennedy's successor, summed up that if reference were made to mortality statistics, no evidence was perceptible of any considerable mortality from starvation; "on the contrary, the presumption "is the other way." This confident statement was doubted by a large number of people who could not see how a severe famine could promote vitality instead of mortality, and a few weeks ago the public were startled by figures prepared by the travelling agent of the Khandeish Relief Committee, who endeavoured to show that in the southern parts of the Mahratta districts nearly half of the population had been killed off. These figures were afterwards criticised by a well-informed gentleman, who, however, only succeeded in showing that the mortality had been about 10 per cent. The Government of India endeavoured to arrive at some approximate result of the mortality for itself by ordering a census to be taken in selected areas and tracts in the recently affected districts. This census was taken, and the conclusions of the Government of India upon the figures placed before it have now been published. In this Presidency nine districts had been afflicted by famine—five severely, the remainder moderately. On the 19th January the census was taken in two talooks of each of the five bad districts. No inquiry was made as to whether or not people had emigrated; the census officers merely counted the heads of every man, woman, and child remaining, and contrasted the result with the population set down in the census of 1872. In 1872 the ten talooks had a population of 934,345; in 1878, they had 834,872—showing a difference of 99,473, or a loss of 10⅔ per cent. on the original population. This is about the same result as our correspondent "Napper Tandy" arrived at, and although it is not nearly so great as some alarmed people endeavoured to prove, still it is a melancholy enough mortality. Fortunately, that element of the question, emigration, gives good reason to believe that even 10 per cent. is above the average mortality of the famine districts. Take, for example, the Indapoor talook in the Poona district. In 1872 the population of that talook was 66,937; but by the month of November 1876, when the famine was beginning to set in with severity, no fewer than 40,289 people had emigrated out of the total of 66,937. Is it reasonable to suppose that the population of other talooks than Indapoor would not also emigrate to a considerable extent? We think not. This view of the matter is borne out by the discovery that the greatest apparent diminution of population has taken place among the males. As there is no special charter for the destruction of males and the preservation of females in times of famine, the presumption is that the males emigrated to other districts, and the females, being less fit to travel, remained behind to be included in the test census. The Bombay Government has come to the only conclusion upon these facts which was practicable. It allows that there has been some diminution of the population from mortality, but that the exact mortality due to the famine cannot be estimated as there was evidence of considerable emigration having taken place, and of a great deal of sickness and mortality in the years preceding the outbreak of the famine. On the 15th March the partial census was taken in the Madras districts, and comparing the population of November 1871 in certain talooks in the six severely-stricken districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Coimbatore, and Chingleput, with the population counted in these places in March 1878, the average result shows a decrease of a little over 12 per cent. Here again considerations arise which effect the question of direct mortality from actual famine. Sir Michael Kennedy considers that the diminution of the population must be due partially of course to death from the immediate effects of famine, but partially also to the decrease in the birth-rate and to emigration. The number of emigrants by sea alone was 287,482 during the fourteen months of the famine as compared with the average of 156,143 in ordinary times; and it is reasonable to believe that many people removed either into the comparatively fertile tracts on the Malabar Coast, Tanjore, Ganjam, and other places which proved more attractive than the absolutely barren districts of Southern India and Mysore. In the Madras Presidency the same proof of extensive emigration was discovered as had been found during the inquiry in this Presidency—namely, that the disappearance of males had been much greater than that of females. It has been supposed by some theorists that a regular increase of the population goes on from year to year throughout India. In the Madras Presidency it has been assumed that the population increases by about 1½ per cent per annum, and in this Presidency the increase has been set down at 1 per cent. If this were the case the loss in population during the famine years would have to be added to the actual mortality, as the birth-rate has been checked to a considerable extent, so far as can be ascertained at present. The Government of India doubts, however, whether it can be accurately proved that there is an increase to the population year by year to the extent that theorists have presumed, and cites the case of the North-West Provinces, where the only scientific censuses in India have been taken. There it has been shown that the annual increase of population was not more than 0·52 per cent.; and the conclusion to which the Government of India has arrived on this subject is that until information on the subject is more complete the normal increase of an Indian population might be taken at between 0·5 and 0·6 per cent. If the Government of India's opinion is correct it reduces to some extent the evils for which the famine is responsible; but nevertheless, taking for granted that a great amount of emigration took place, that many deaths set down at the door of famine were due to general sickness, and that the annual increase in population which has been interfered with has not been so great as many persons have believed, there still remains a melancholy balance of mortality which must be credited to the period of distress from which a large portion of India has just emerged. The Government of India has come to the only conclusion on the results of the test census which was available to it. It admits that there has been a lamentable decrease in population, nothwithstanding the uncertainty that prevails regarding people who have fled from their villages and may yet return to them; but it considers that the papers now published do not furnish means for the formation of a correct estimate of the famine mortality. Had the Famine Commission been permitted to take evidence on this point it might have been able to throw some light on the subject, and we can only hope, so that it may be seen whether the death-rate forms an argument against the last famine policy pursued, that Mr. Stanhope's unsatisfactory reply to Mr. Potter really means that the Secretary of State does not intend to limit the inquiry of the Commission between the hard and fast lines of principle which he and the Government of India have already set down.

THE AMENDED BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS Act, the publication of which had been anticipated for some time past, appeared in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*, with the announcement that it received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th ultimo. The Municipal Act of 1872 was in force for three years, and expired on the 19th of June 1876, the powers of which were, however, temporarily extended from time to time by Government Notifications. From the day of the expiry of the original Act until the assent of the Governor General was given to the amended Act, exactly two years have elapsed—a period that ought to have proved sufficient to render well nigh perfect the work that experienced Municipal Councillors and legal functionaries have brought to bear upon it.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co. Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co. Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal Towns.—[ADVT.]

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 28.

THE Emma Mine case, to which I referred in my last, came on for trial on Monday in the Common Pleas, and is not yet over. It is in one sense a representative case, although a good deal of the more piquant disclosures expected have still to come. The action is not against Mr. Albert Grant or the more immediate promoters, but against Messrs. James and Arthur Lewis, a firm of metal brokers in Liverpool, who are charged with having received £5,000 for their share in a conspiracy to palm off upon the British public a mine which was not what they professed it to be. Messrs. Lewis, as persons of high standing in the metal trade, were taken out to survey the mine, and, of course, their authority went far in England. I think they did nothing exceptionally wrong, for it is impossible to guarantee a mine, and everybody knows, or at least ought to know before he takes shares, that the most promising-looking mine may "cut out" at a moment's notice, and the rich lodes all at once cease to exist. The Messrs. Lewis saw silver ore, and of course reported what they saw, drawing their own inferences from it. But the particular ground taken by the plaintiffs in this suit goes further than this point. They declare that the property sold was not a mine but only a "deposit;" not a vein of ore that could be followed to an unlimited extent. The original vendors paid a mere trifle, only a few thousand pounds, for what was sold to the company for £1,000,000, and the plaintiffs want to get refunded not only the £5,000 received by Messrs. Lewis, but enough from other parties to make up the whole difference between the actual worth of the property sold and the amount subscribed by the shareholders. The contention now is that the promoters and directors are trustees for the company formed, and are virtually responsible for all the consequences of after failure, even if they were themselves deceived. Among these consequences is the discovery that vendors sold for a million sterling what only cost them £50,000, or perhaps less; so that, practically, excessive profit by the original proprietors is one of the contingencies the promoters are bound to guard against at their own peril. If this doctrine were to hold good, and the few were to be declared in harmony with it, no director would ever feel safe, and the consequences would be far-reaching. This is one of the points brought out by the Emma Mine case. If applied to the Hudsons Bay Company, for instance, see how it would work. The latter company is now paying no dividends. Its nominal capital is £2,000,000, and in its present form it dates from ten or eleven years ago, when it was reconstructed by the joint efforts of Sir Edward Watkin and the International Financial Society by means of an arrangement which raised its capital to the above figure from £500,000, the figure at which it previously stood. Now it is alleged that the difference of a million and a half sterling between the old capital and the new represented no increase of real value, no addition to the property of any great consequence, but was simply the product of an ingenious re-arrangement of the capital, and went as profit into the hands of those who reconstructed the company. Of course they would plead that the £1,500,000 stood for the concessions they had gained from the Duke of Newcastle, the then Colonial Secretary, but it could be pleaded in return that these concessions might have been got without costing a penny. So at least it is averred in a remarkable pamphlet which has been published by a Mr. Nelson, explaining the whole transaction. Now, if the principle contended for by Emma Mine shareholders and others is valid, there is no reason, except the statute of limitations, why actions should not be commenced against Sir Edward Watkin and half a dozen other persons of good position to obtain a return of the hundreds of thousands alleged to have been netted by them out of the reorganisation of the Hudsons Bay Company. In fact, the results of the principle contended for are past all calculation, and yet the judges, who treat of these joint-stock company scandals lean strongly to the view that the amount of profit a man makes (for it really comes to that) is to be the measure of his culpability, or rather the test by which it is to be shown whether he is culpable or not.

The Commission of Enquiry into Egyptian matters goes steadily on its course, compelling the Khedive to surrender one point after the other, and greeted by the unconcealed sympathy of all Egyptians, native or European. A week or two since the Minister of Justice and of Foreign Affairs, Cherif Pasha, one of the most honest and competent statesmen in the country, came into collision with the Commission, and had to resign. The circumstances, as shown in the papers which have now come home, are curious enough. The Commission wanted to get evidence as to the working of the Judiciary system, and accordingly asked the Minister who was head of the department to attend. Cherif had never liked the Commission which he rightly believed to involve an infringement of his master's prerogatives, and he answered the summons of Mr. Rivers Wilson, the vice-president, by declining to attend to be examined, but professed his readiness to give written answers to written questions. Mr. Wilson would not agree to this; the Minister persisted in his attitude; the Commission became more peremptory; and finally Mr. Wilson reported the matter to the Khedive, asking him "to be good enough to order" the Minister to attend the next sitting of the Commissioners on the Thursday following. This cool tone of command had the effect anticipated. Cherif resigned, and the Commissioners were triumphant, their own president, Raaz Pasha, being appointed to the vacant portfolio. This incident proves how completely the Khedive has surrendered to the Commission, even to the extent of sacrificing his most trusted Councillors, and also how resolved and united the members of that body are. I am told they are greatly indebted to the aid of the Consuls, particularly the French and English, for the authority they have obtained, the political influence naturally counting for much in Egypt. Both these functionaries have used the strongest possible language to the Khedive on the subject of the enormous private property he has obtained, and recently, I hear, the French Consul spoke so strongly to him that he exclaimed, "I am considered a criminal, then!" "*Not yet*, your Highness," was the diplomatic reply. It is also a fact that by way of disarming the suspicions raised and preventing further investigation on that delicate topic, the private property, the Khedive has offered to give up 425,000 acres in addition to the 200,000 acres he had previously undertaken to concede; and it is just possible that, as the Commission cannot decide to push him too hard, they may accept this as sufficient. It is most likely, however, that they will not, as they wish to settle the financial condition of Egypt for once and for all, and this will not be done until the ruler has been made to feel, by a complete restoration of property unjustly acquired, that his policy and conduct hitherto must be finally abandoned. The future of the country may thus be said to be assured. The Commissioners cannot now stop short of their full task; the French and English Governments support them, and if they succeed their own reward will be by no means inconsiderable, for Mr. Rivers Wilson will doubtless be Finance Minister and the others will have additional authority, with emoluments to correspond.

It is not yet easy to say what is to be done about Turkish finances, but something is in the wind. Deputies from the bondholders are in Berlin and are urging a settlement of some kind, the nature of which of course can only be that the provinces, wholly or partially torn from the Porte, shall pay a share to a common fund for the bondholders' benefit. There is an idea that New Bulgaria may pay £900,000, Roumelia so much, and Greece, if she is aggrandised, so much more. I shall believe that Greece will pay anything when I see it, not sooner, for rooted dishonesty is part of Greek nature, and she will take a portion of the Ottoman spoil as hers by right without any feeling of gratitude to the donors and without the slightest intention to pay a drachma if she can by hook or by crook evade it. Still a good round sum may undoubtedly be raised from the provinces comprised in what was and is Turkey, when the effects of the war have been removed, and Turkey has cleared off her more pressing floating liabilities. What I doubt is whether Turkey will be left free to clear herself in any way, or whether her vindictive enemy, Russia, having gained so much, and found the rest of Europe so supine, will lose any time in commencing further movements towards Constantinople. This, however, is political ground on which I must not touch further than to show at what points it comes into contact with financial considerations. Another matter concerns the action of England. The rumour is revived that we are going to have Cyprus—that is, we are to acquire it honestly by paying for it. In that case we should of course see that the money was applied for the benefit of the creditors of Turkey, and I daresay that would be almost the only asset that could be relied on as soon as available. The acquisition of Cyprus, however, like that of Egypt, is still *in nubibus*, and the only reason why I have alluded to it is because an article has appeared in a journal which has often obtained hints from the Foreign Office, praising the island, its natural advantages, and its latent resources, and also because the latest rumour comes, curiously enough, from Constantinople.

Talking of rumours, I may give one of the latest bits of India Office gossip. It is to the effect that Lord Salisbury always favoured the amicable partition of Turkey and tried to make the Governor General support him. The story goes that while he was Secretary for India the noble Marquis wrote on his own motion only, and without consulting his colleagues, to Lord Lytton, asking how many troops could be spared to be landed at the head of the Persian Gulf for the purpose of marching on Bagdad and annexing Mesopotamia! The Governor-General telegraphed back that he would not send a soldier for such a purpose, but that he would send his resignation instead, if the project mentioned were to be carried out. Thereupon, it is assumed, the project was dropped. The theory is that Lord Salisbury took his own course in this matter as he did in the now notorious memorandum which lately saw light in the *Globe*, and he trusted to his colleagues backing him up when he had committed them. He has succeeded in this so far as the Salisbury-Schouvaloff agreement is concerned, but I won't answer for the truth of the allegation that he has led them to connive at the policy of parallel plunder initiated by Russia and tamely acquiesced in by Austria. The India Office people seem to believe that he has; but they are, I have always observed, very warlike.

The Bank of England rate of discount was advanced to-day from 2½ per cent., at which it was fixed on the 30th May, to 3 per cent. The cause of this is simply the large export of gold to France, which has amounted to almost a million this week over and above previous large shipments, while there are others in prospect. Gold is still our weak point for the difficulty is to know how to arrest the drain when, as happens in the present case, it is a legitimate one; in other words, regular payments for stocks or goods sold here. We are supposed to have bought something like five millions worth of Egyptian and Turkish stocks from Paris holders, and, of course, all this must be paid for in some shape. When the Bank raises its rate the only result is that the French leave some of their money here to be laid out in discounting operations, their own rate being fully 1 per cent. lower than ours, and so the open market rate is pressed down again. This state of things will continue until peace returns, with settled affairs in the East, when French cash would be withdrawn to be employed at home. Peace, however, would also mean very much dearer money for us, independently of the withdrawal of French balances, for our available surplus here is not great enough to meet a sudden accession of demand on a very large scale.

The advertisement for the new mail service to the East is out to-day. Tenders are to be received on the 25th July next under two heads—a weekly service from Brindisi to Alexandria and from Suez to Bombay calling at Aden, and from Alexandria to Brindisi; or from the latter port to Bombay through the Suez Canal and back. The services in the Mediterranean and in the Red Sea may, however, be treated in separate tenders. The other head is a fortnightly service from Suez to Shanghai, calling at Aden, Galle (or Colombo), Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, and back. In the event of this service not being performed by the same parties who may take the Indian mail service, an additional fortnightly line between Brindisi and Alexandria will be required specially for the Straits and China mails. The alternative to this China tender is one for a fortnightly service from Brindisi through the Suez Canal to Shanghai, and back. Persons tendering may make an offer for the whole or any part of the services enumerated, or to serve the several places mentioned by other lines or routes, no contract will be made for a period exceeding eight years. The Postmaster General has thus taken time by the forelock, since the P. and O. contract does not terminate until the 31st January 1880, and thus ample time is left for modifications and consequent negociations.

The Lancashire trade disputes are now virtually over, and nearly all the weavers and spinners have returned to work. There is no life as yet in the business of the district, however, and complaints are made that the cessation of production during the long strike has not greatly lessened the stock of goods on hand or relieved the markets. Elsewhere manufacturers are more fortunate, but they, I am sorry to say, are foreign, not English. In the French centres of the woollen trade, Ranpaix, for instance, the mill-owners are so busy that the hands are stated to be working night and day at the wool lately bought in London at the sales, and similar activity is reported from other quarters. Nothing favourable, on the other hand, is stated as to the cotton manufacture which appears to suffer as much on the Continent as it does here.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S VISIT TO KHANDEISH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALEGAON, JULY 16.

THE monotony of this quiet station was relieved this morning by the arrival of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple. His arrival had been announced for 9-30 a.m., and true to the moment he dashed over the Moosum bridge in a green two-wheeler drawn by a pair of slashing country-breds of about 13 hands. His Excellency was accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac, Dr. Waters, and Mr. Cooke, the Collector of the district. At the dak bungalow he was met by Colonel Mallaby, commanding the station, whose guest he is during his stay, and at whose house the following gentlemen were waiting, and had the honor of being presented, Colonel Castell, 13th N. I.; Mr. Beynon, Revenue Survey; Mr. Down, 13th N.I.; Surgeon Halliday, 13th N.I.; Major Grant, 13th N. I.; Mr. Reynolds, R. E.; Captain Laing, and two native officers of the guard of honor furnished by the 13th N. I. Here, as elsewhere, Sir Richard's geniality has caused the greatest enthusiasm.

The object of his present tour is connected with the question of forest conservancy and its effect on rainfall, and more data bearing on the subject may be collected in Malegaon and the country to the westward than perhaps in any other district. I would venture to suggest three cases which have come under my observation.

1. The Moosum within 18 miles above Malegaon is bunded nine times and irrigates 13 villages, and yet at the end of May the flow of water at the camp was not less than the flow of water at Nampoor. At each of the nine bunds the whole of the water is practically taken off, and yet the catch-water area for this distance does not exceed 100 square miles. In this area there is no attempt at conserving the forest, and there are no trees, or even jungle, except near villages.

2. The Saptra Sing (or Chandore) range is all but destitute of trees and vegetation, and was severely commented on by His Excellency in his Minute on Forests; yet the *nullas* flowing northward from this range, say between Nandgaon and Kalwan, show surface water all the year round.

3. The vicinity of the Galna range is dense jungle, mostly well cared for and partly preserved. It includes a large Government "Kooran," and yet I give an area of about 60 square miles, from Dhydee and Walwada on the south to Abana and Kakana on the north, in which there is only one pool of surface water (1st June). A bheel of Shevali borrowed a gun in camp and by sitting over this pool he has extirpated the pig, and killed a panther and most of the peafowl.

Hydromania is the epidemic of the day, and each is affected in his different degree, from the Civil Surgeon (conservative) who deprecates the hydropathic treatment of famines, down to the Irrigation Engineer, who is engaged on a pamphlet entitled, "Water retention in strata and how to moderate it."

Ariel-i-Hind proceeds to-morrow to Chandore, carrying Mr. Cooke and a microscope to examine the sources of the Girna. It is stated that they stay there over night in hopes that the moon may throw some new light on this vexing question.

THE HALL LINE.

THE following are the additional passengers per Hall Line Trentham Hall which sailed for Liverpool yesterday:—

Mr W Pirrie, Mrs Pirrie, and a young lady.

S. S. ARABIA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Arabia, Captain Serra, which arrived yesterday morning:—

From Genoa—Mr Phillips, Mr Fowler, Mr Moung-Tha-ta, and Mr Lenussi.
From Naples—Mr DeBono.
From Suez—2 deck passengers and 12 native lascars.
From Aden—Mr Notte, Mr Dawood and 11 deck passengers.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. KHIVA, Captain G. Lee, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Rev Mr Bagnell — Capt R T Frere
Lieut-Col F Bagnell — Capt B Blood

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr N O Fanshaw — Mr Ross Mangles.
Mr Clement West

FOR VENICE.

Mr H F Silcock — Mr & Mrs Wild & infant.

FOR ANCONA—Mr & Mrs Nairne.

FOR ADEN—Hospital Asst Baloo Lingoo.

THE FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

FOR the last week or so there has been much stir in the native community in anticipation of the coming Municipal elections, and by aspiring candidates for municipal honors putting forth their respective claims for election. The list of voters just published shows a considerable increase, being nearly double the number on the former register. There are now about seven thousand in all, the increase arising from the qualification for the franchise being extended to owners of carriages and horses; thus a large number of Europeans, who possessed none of the other qualifications and therefore were excluded, are now privileged to vote. Some of the present native members of the Corporation are hard at work canvassing for notes, and sending agents to all parts of the town to secure votes not only for themselves but also for their brother members in whom they may be interested. We hear there are several new candidates, foremost amongst whom is Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Sakiatwalla, who has so far successfully appealed to the voters in the Fort, as to have secured nearly a hundred promises already. The Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee and Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, owing to indifferent health, have determined to retire from the Corporation, which has caused general regret in all quarters. Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, a nephew of Mr. Vurjeewundas, will stand for either Mandvie or Fort wards; Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, a pleader of the High Court, and for some time acting Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, has come forward to represent the third ward; Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, a solicitor of the High Court, is a candidate for the Mahim ward, and Mr. Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer Dady stands for the Malabar Hill ward.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Sir Garnet Wolseley on his arrival at Malta will receive instructions to administer the government of the Island of Cyprus as a dependency of the British Crown.

THE LOSS OF THE EURYDICE.

H. M. S. Eurydice, which was lost off the Isle of Wight, has at last been floated.

EXCITEMENT IN ITALY.

There is much popular excitement in Italy over the results of the Congress and the cession of Cyprus to England.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Latest advices state that the despatch of Turkish reinforcements to the Turco-Grecian frontier has been postponed.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, JULY 16.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the condition of the cotton crop is equal to that of June last.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Geelong, with outward English Mails of the 5th inst., left for Bombay at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The same Company's s. s. Nepaul left for Galle and Calcutta at 6 a.m. yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.
Fair Dhollera 5⅝
The Manchester Market shows a hardening tendency.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1 8 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80¼
4½ per cent. do. 80½
5½ per cent. do. 88
Bar Silver .... unquotable.
3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 115

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 17, 10 A.M.

THE barometer has risen over the greater part of India. The difference of pressure between Northern and Southern India is unusually small. The winds are generally light. Strong winds continue at Colombo, and have set in at Diamond Island. The break in the rains now extends to the whole of India. Nagpore received twenty-three tenths during the day. Passing showers continue in the Deccan, twelve-tenths fell at Gulburga, five-tenths at Poona, and three-tenths at Bellary, Shahabad, and Hyderabad.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 18.

CANNANORE, 5-50 p.m.—Weather raining since 1 p.m.; wind S. W.; thermometer max. 83; min. 72; W.B. 79; barometer 29·70. Fall of rain 2 inches 55 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy and showery; wind NS W. 5; thermometer 80·1; barometer 29·740. Fall of rain 1 inch 71 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SE.,SW. Fall of rain 5 inches 50 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-15 p.m.—Weather fine; wind strong W.; thermometer 91; barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind WSW. light; thermometer 87. Fall of rain 1 inch 28 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	47 89	51 0	49 91
July 17 Wednesday ...	0 12	......	......
18 Thursday ...	......	0 34	0 59
Total..............	48 1	51 34	50 50
Fall up to 18th July 1877......	......	33 85	37 35
„ „ 17th „ „	42 14	......	......

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

SALSETTE.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6. a. m. of Sunday, the 14th instant, was 46 inches 40 cents.

POONA.—We hear from Poona that last Tuesday was very close and sultry, but at 4-30 p. m. the clouds assumed a threatening aspect, when copious rain came down which lasted till midnight. The following morning broke with dark clouds, but with the rising sun the sky was again clear; at 4 p. m., however, there was a heavy down-pour, which lasted more than an hour. Between 9 and 10 p. m. it recommenced, and continued to rain heavily throughout the night.

PLOUGHING and sowing operations are going on throughout the Nizam's territories, and the rain has fallen in sufficient quantity to allow of agricultural work.

WHATEVER be the merits or demerits of the Licence Tax Act, it has realised as much as it was expected to produce in the N.-W. Provinces. Eight lakhs in round numbers were credited to the public purse, after deducting refunds and cost of establishment for collection; the amount being within a few hundreds of the original estimate.

THE lady students, who lately passed out of the Madras Medical College, have addressed a most kind and flattering letter to the Principal. They allude to his uniform kindness and courtesy during the whole period of their studies, and attribute much of the success of the experiment to the lively interest evinced by him in their welfare. This letter was accompanied by their photographs, prettily set in a velvet case, as a souvenir of the time spent by them in the college. Dr. Furnell will, no doubt, highly prize this interesting memento.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, in supersession of all existing rules and orders on the subject, that, subject only to the conditions so far as they apply, relating to the supply of public stores, specified in the Secretary of State's despatch, dated 7th December 1876, the several departments of the Government of India and the several Local Governments and Administrations shall henceforth make their own arrangements for the supply of such newspapers and periodicals published in Europe and America as they may require for their own use and for the use of the officers subordinate to them. For Parliamentary and other official publications, whether periodical or not, requisitions should be forwarded by the departments and Local Governments and Administrations requiring them for their own use, and for the use of the officers subordinate to them, direct to the address of the Assistant Under-Secretary of State; the service to which the cost is chargeable, and, if Imperial, the head of account or grant to which it is chargeable, being specified in the requisition.

THE *Schoolmaster*, an English educational journal, published the following remarks on the 15th ult.:—The system of payment by results obtains in Bombay, and judging from an article which has appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, produces there, as here, very considerable dissatisfaction. It is true that the very able Governor of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple, speaks of the system in terms of high appreciation. He says that it is an "excellent system," "a system whereby more or less is obtained according to the excellence of the teaching, and a greater stimulus could not possibly be applied to the exertions of the schoolmaster and mistress, and also to the exertions of the pupils." There can be no question as to the force of the stimulus applied to teachers. Whether it proves a benefit or a hindrance to the cause of true education is, however, quite another matter. Nothing can be more incorrect than to say that by it the grant obtained is proportional to the excellence of the teaching. Were all scholars constituted alike, and were all schools placed in every particular under exactly the same conditions, and perfect means for testing the acquirements of the children devised, there might be something to say for what Sir Richard Temple asserts. As it is, the excellence of the teaching is only one, and not always the most important of many factors which together decide the amount of grant to be paid. Our Bombay contemporary states that with respect to the schools in Bombay at least three things are required in order to make the system at all a fair one. These are:—"1. Care on the part of Government that there are just so many aided schools established as are necessary to educate thoroughly and with ease the number of children requiring instruction. 2. Regular attendance on the part of the pupils. 3. The amount of work required must be possible of accomplishment, and carefully graduated." It would appear that there are in Bombay many unnecessary schools, which injure each other, the amount of income received being insufficient to enable the managers to provide a proper staff and the requisite appliances. Also, that in India as in England, schools suffer, and the work of teachers is hindered by the irregular attendance of the children. We are glad to find that a protest is being made against what we must consider a pernicious system. Payment by results would never have been established or continued after having been established, if men in high positions, such as Sir Richard Temple, had practical acquaintance with the subject of elementary education. As a result of persistent protest, many valuable modifications of the application of the system to English schools have already been made. We hope yet to see the time when it will be completely abandoned.

SUFFERERS from prickly-heat will be glad to know that a simple cure has been discovered for this distressing ailment. In an article in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, Surgeon-Major French states that painting the parts affected with a solution of sulphate of copper—ten grains to an ounce of water—is an almost certain cure, and that all his old patients use it regularly. He advises its application immediately after a bath, when the pores are open, and that it should be freely applied with a brush or sponge, and allowed to dry on the part. If the disease is very severe, it should be applied twice a day: but if not, once a day, for about four days, effects a cure. He does not believe in the old idea that driving in or checking prickly-heat does any harm, and points out that the use of alcoholic drinks and high living always induce attacks in those liable to it. Flannel next to the skin makes it worse by keeping the perspiration in contact with the body, and he advises cotton, or linen, to be worn.

"AN Old Madrassee" writes to the *Indian Daily News*:—"The Madras rubrical mountain has tossed more fire and ashes into Madras society than we care to speak of, because the climate of Southern India is very hot, and is quite suggestive enough of another place without carrying controversial coals to the Madrassee Newcastle. Nevertheless, a man of impartial views cannot look upon a sort of social eruption anywhere without drawing his own inference from the spectacle, and ours as to this one is that it is not good to dwell under the immediate shadow of that mountain. Ritualism has been rather unfortunate in Madras. Some of its more prominent apostles have created very great scandals there. At one large station of the Madras Presidency, a few years ago, a reverend gentleman brought ritualistic practices into the contempt of even his own most ardent disciples. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he apostolically entertained a very numerous congregation for many months on champagne and *pate de foie gras*, leaving in the end the said congregation to pay the bills for the same. He got, in other words, his admirers to place their names, as a mere matter of rubrical form, on stamp paper, and when the paper, as such paper will often do, became obnoxious, he vanished, not like Elijah to the skies, but to that paradise of the impecunious ——. That feat was discouraging for those fond of sensational religion, and, as a matter of course, the opponents of this clergyman's intense views seized the occasion to improve their own position in the eyes of the Madras religious world. Notwithstanding, Ritualism was of such inexpressible comfort to many worthy people in the Madras Presidency, that they could not forego its solace because of the peccadilloes of an unworthy member of their persuasion; and now, as heretofore, there remains an influential section of Madras genteel society for whom Ritualism is in some sort the Shibboleth of respectability. These are the people who like to make life pleasant their own way. They find a quaint enjoyment, not precisely in doing in Madras what Rome does, but in steering their theological barks as near to the Roman rocks as possible. They have faith in vestments, in postures, and in candles, and we are far from refusing them such consolations of a spiritual nature as these things can induce. The only thing to be regretted is, the power which very High Church chaplains of the Government establishment undoubtedly enjoy of forcing these clerical *bagatelles* upon unwilling persons, among whom we reckon many soldiers of the British army, persons who must accept their religion like their rum, just as it happens to be served out to them."

THE following paragraph on the application of solar heat we extract from the *Telegraphic Journal* of the 15th ult.—"A French savant, M. Mouchot, has been making experiments in Algeria on the industrial application of solar heat. He collects the sun's heat by reflectors, preferably of brass, electro-plated with silver. The quantity of heat collected per minute by a reflector one square metre in area, is, at Algiers in May and June, about 8 calorics. This quantity would boil in less than twelve minutes a litre of water at 20° c. and give 1,322 litres of steam at the normal pressure of the atmosphere every hour. Small solar apparatus for cooking, distilling, etc., have been introduced there successfully by M. Mouchot."

THE *World*—I cannot say that we have much reason to be proud of the way in which the leading organs in the press have treated the Anglo-Russian agreement. The *Daily News*, instead of frankly welcoming it, writes in a narrow pettifogging spirit, unworthy of the better instincts of the Liberal party. The *Daily Telegraph*, with a dishonesty which it is always describing as the monopoly of Russia, coolly proposes that we should wriggle out of it. The *Times* is simply nonsensical. It contends that a compromise was desirable—that concessions to Russia were inevitable—that it would have been impolitic to insist upon all that we might have obtained, lest we should incur the resentment of the Russian people; and then it suggests that all that we have yielded should, with our connivance, be whittled away through the action of other Powers. Never was there such an exhibition of demoralised opinion or of blunted moral sense. At the same time, the *Times* shows a lamentable ignorance of the character of the agreement. It urges, for instance, that England's object was to reserve the future constitution of Bulgaria for "the determination of Europe." Now the agreement says the exact contrary. Even supposing that Austria, France, Germany, and Italy were all in favour of the Bulgaria of San Stefano, were England to persist in holding out, Russia would be bound to consent to the division into two provinces, which our Government has indicated in the Salisbury-Schouvaloff memorandum.

EDINBURGH has been the scene of a solemn protest against Sabbath desecration. A few weeks ago the Sabbath Alliance of Scotland adopted a report protesting against this shocking crime on the part of two no less offenders than Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales. The Queen, it seems, on a Sunday not long past, actually had herself rowed in a boat to visit an island on Loch Maree; while the Prince of Wales, on his part, embraced the favourable interval between morning and afternoon service to inspect Mr. Drew's famous stable at Merrytown, near Hamilton. The indignation of the members of the Edinburgh Sabbath Alliance at the shocking example thus set, words of any ordinary character fail to describe. The report, however, congratulated the members of the Alliance on the fact that the boatmen who usually ply on Loch Maree had refused to convey the Royal party, and that the hotel-keeper had been obliged to press his own servants into the service. The Committee were also pleased to find that "the worthy innkeeper at Achnasheen" had declined to allow his horses to be used in carrying letters to Loch Maree on the Lord's Day while the Queen was there, and they expressed deep grief "that the Royal family should so frequently manifest disregard for the sacred day of rest, which must inevitably encourage others to do so." It is idle, of course, to suggest to the members of the Sabbath Alliance that their conduct is indecent. It would be about as profitable as to tell them that they are bigoted, or to ask them on what text, or on what part of Scripture, they found their belief that it is a sin against God for a gentleman to look at his friend's horses, or for a lady of advanced years to enjoy the open air of heaven on the Sabbath day.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, R. N. and M. P., the amateur "Christy Minstrel" who accompanied the Prince of Wales to India, and gladdened the Royal heart by his jests and practical jokes, stated in the course of the debate in Parliament last month on Irish Education:—"My belief is that a Mahomedan or Buddhist or any other man who goes through life fairly and honestly has as much chance of going to Heaven as I have." And the House burst out into "loud laughter." Lord Charles is the young gentleman who, when the Royal train was coming to Madras, perceived Sir William Robinson (who had but just ceased to be Provisional Governor) at one station stalking about on tip-toe, at midnight, and in whispers beseeching the people on the platform to hush, as his Royal Highness slept. Lord Charles promptly hopped out, stole behind Sir William, and giving him a jolly crack on the back, shouted out the affectionate enquiry:—"How are you, old cock?" Sir William has grown older ever since.

THE Archbishop of Goa has specially ordered from Paris a stand to be of a rich and unique character as a work of art, upon which the body of St. Francis Xavier will be placed during the forthcoming exposition.

Holloway's Pills.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity depends our health, if not our existence. These Pills thoroughly cleanse this vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that power strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills commends them to the favour of debilitated and nervous constitutions which they soon resuscitate. They dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or who from some cause have become so.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Speke Hall, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 20th inst. at 11 a. m.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March..............		
Overture..........	Die Grossfurstin	Flotow.
Mazurka..........	Anna..........................	Kuhner.
Selection..........	Robert le Diabli..........	Meyerbeer.
Waltzes	Deutsche Lieder	Zichrer.
Galop	Victoria	Kuhner.

WE hear that Mr. Godrezjee Dorabjee Pudumjee, B.A., grandson of Mr. Pudumjee Pestonjee, of Poona, has been appointed to officiate as an assistant to the Accountant General of Bombay, with effect from the 1st instant.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a male infant, prematurely born, was found lying on Wednesday morning at Falkland Road Cross Lane. The body was examined by the Police Surgeon, after which he ordered its burial.

HOUSE TRESPASS.—A native Christian, named Samuel Dawell, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of wilfully trespassing on the premises of the Hon. Mr. Marriott at Malabar Hill. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to one month's hard labour.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Burns and seven other European seamen of the British ship Staffa were yesterday each sentenced to eight weeks' hard labour by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for refusing to proceed to sea in that ship, of which they are articled seamen, without a reasonable cause.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 13th July, was 51 feet 8 tenths. The total rainfall up to date was 43 inches 85 cents. In the corresponding week last year, it was 48 feet 3 tenths; total rainfall up to date was 23 inches 90 cents.

WE learn that a fatal accident occurred on Wednesday while the barque Europa was leaving harbour. A seaman was sent down to hook the "cat" on to the anchor, and while he was there the anchor was accidentally let go when the man was knocked over and at once disappeared, not rising to the surface again.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of James Murray, the boatswain of the British ship Omiara, who joined that vessel on Tuesday last. On Wednesday afternoon he was found lying in his berth insensible and to be under the influence of liquor. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards he expired. The verdict was that his death was caused by apoplexy.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th July was Rs. 81,50,876, add silver received during the week Rs. 2,55,260. The sum of Rs. 13,01,017 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 71,05,119. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 2,69,735 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 16th July, was 501, being 17 less than in the preceding week, 139 less than the total of the week ending 17th July 1877, and 108 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 256 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 37·76. There were 146 deaths from remittent fever, which are 19 less than the previous week, and 49 less than the same period last year. There were 41 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 42 deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 50, 13, and 35, respectively, as compared with 38, 32, and 33 last year.

PRICES.—Prices are still high in Poona. Bajrie is eight seers for a rupee. But for the present seasonable rain, the banias would have raised their prices still further.—*Deccan Herald.*

HENRY CONDER, Esquire, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, is now in Poona, with several railway officials, who are engaged in consulting together about railway matters. They meet at the railway station every day.—*Id.*

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations to be held on Saturday, the 20th July 1878, at midday.

1. The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department No. 646, dated 14th March 1878, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bill for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries in the Presidency of Bombay.

2 Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department No. 995, dated 5th July 1878, states that the Governor General cannot give his assent to the General Abkari Bill in its present form. Signifies His Excellency's reasons for withholding his assent, and suggests that the Bill may be amended.

II. Bills and Orders of the day:—

1 Bill No. 2 of 1878. A Bill to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay. *First Reading.*

2 Bill No. 3 of 1878. A Bill to legalise a certain list of persons qualified to be members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and to vote at Ratepayers elections to the said Corporation. *First Reading.*

THE RAILWAY FRAUDS CASES.

TRIAL OF MR. BEDFORD AT SHOLAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE trial was continued on Saturday.

The Judge—In answer to your application of last evening, Mr. Gill, I am prepared to admit Mr. Bedford to bail, for reasons which do not affect the merits of the present case. He is charged alternately with two offences, one bailable and the other not bailable, and assuming all the facts that are being attempted to be proved by the prosecution to be true, it is a debatable question whether he is not entitled to bail during his trial. I have decided to admit him to bail in his own recognisances of Rs. 5,000, and two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each.

Mr. Gill—Will not your Honour accept less bail than that, in consideration that there has been no evidence given yet, after six days' trial, which leads to even a presumption of guilt on either charge.

The Judge—It is half the bail of his fellow-accused.

Mr. Gill—When their bail was fixed, the case had not been so fully enquired into. I was going to ask your Honour to take his own recognisances of Rs. 2,000, and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each. There is no danger of Mr. Bedford going away.

The Judge—I think he will have no difficulty in getting the bail I have fixed. It is not the custom here to deposit bail in court.

Mr. Gill—Then if only a bond is required, perhaps it will not signify. The magistrates in Bombay require the deposit of money or securities.

The Judge—That is not required here.

The matter then dropped.

Sidappa Akool was examined by Mr. Branson.—Do you know Rowjee Detty? Yes.—And Benechund also? Yes.—Are you a customer of theirs? Yes, I purchase grain from their shop.—Do you remember in *Magh* before last buying any wheat from their shop? Yes, but I don't remember the exact date.—Can you tell us the date by looking at your books? Yes.

Mr. Gill—Is that book kept by you? No, my *gomasta* writes it.

By Mr. Branson—Is it written under your directions? I write a rough book, and my *gomasta* copies it into this one.—Have you compared the books to see that this is a proper copy? No.—Do you satisfy yourself that this book is properly kept from your rough copy? Yes.—Did you see that entry when it was made by your *gomasta*? Yes.—And was it correct? Yes.—Now, refreshing your memory from that entry, can you tell me the date on which you purchased the wheat? I made the purchase in the week beginning the first of *Maghvad* 1877.—How much wheat did you buy? 13 maunds and 2 *pailis*.—Who was present in the shop? Benechund.—At the time of the sale? Yes.—And was he present at the sale? Yes.—Was anybody else present? I don't know.—Who weighed out the grain to you? Hunmunta was standing there; I don't know who weighed the grain for me.—What was he doing? Benechund settled the bargain, and Hunmunta told some men there to weigh out the grain.—Did you see Rowjee there? I don't remember.—Did you see any carts about? Yes.—How many? Four, three of which were empty and one was being unloaded.—Was that at the shop? Yes.—Do you know out of what wheat it was that you purchased your 13 maunds and 2 *paitis*? From what was unloaded from the carts standing there. How many cartmen did you see there? One.—Where was he standing? Near the *gharries*. Near the full *gharry* or the empty ones? I can't say.—Did you see no other cartmen there? No.—Is this the man (shown to witness)? Yes.—What is his name? Vitulsingh.—Was there anybody else who bought wheat at Rowjee's shop beside yourself? Yes, Rayappa and Tookappa; I don't know how much they bought.—How was the rate settled? Six and a quarter seers the rupee.—What did you first offer? They offered it to me at six seers per rupee, but I asked for 6¼.—Asked who? Benechund. I went a little further, but was called back, and then got the wheat at 6¼ seers the rupee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill.—Did you make the purchase on the 1st of *Maghvad*? In that week, whether on the 1st, 2nd, or 4th I can't say.—Now, look at your rough book, and tell me if it is not entered there as sold on the 1st *Maghvad*?

Witness.—The book is at Mr. Crawford's bungalow.

Mr. Gill.—I am instructed that it was examined by our side in the police court, and that it shows the purchase was made on the 1st *Maghvad*, which is important. The sale appears entered in our books on the same day.

The Judge.—Are your books kept by the day?

Mr. Gill.—Yes, I can show the sales for every day of the week, and these sales are entered on the 1st *Magh vad*. I am told that this man's rough book shows the same.

Mr. Branson.—I have sent for it.

By Mr. Gill.—Now, look at the book written by your *gomasta*, and read the entry? "Wheat purchased at 6 seers and a quarter a rupee, the quantity being 13 maunds and 2 *pailies*, Rs. 164-6-3."—Does it say who it was purchased from? No.—Now is there any date to that entry? No, only the date of the week.—Is not that the first entry of a purchase of wheat in the first week in *Magh*? Yes.—All you can tell from looking at that book is that you purchased some wheat in the first week in *Magh*, but you don't know from whom? It is not written here.—What makes you say you purchased it from Rowjee's shop? The heading is "Rowjee Detty" at the head of these entries.—Is Benechund's name there? No; he is a partner with Rowjee Detty.—They wanted a rupee for 6 seers, you say? Yes.—Who were they? Benechund.—And you offered to take 6¼ seers? Yes.—And Benechund gave it you? Yes, he called me back.—Who called you back? Benechund.—Had you any conversation with Rowjee? No.—Did you hear Rowjee say anything while you were there? I did not see him there.—Are you a constant customer at that shop? Yes.—Nearly every day at that time? Not every day; I might go all week without buying any.—You said you did not know who weighed out the wheat? I don't remember the name; Hunmunta did not measure it out? No.—How do you reconcile the answers you have just given with what you say before the magistrate; you speak entirely from recollection? Yes.—Were you examined before the magistrate in Benechund's case? Yes.—Did you say then that you asked Benechund what the rate was that he said 6 seers a rupee, that you offered to take 6¼ seers, that at Rowjee Detty's instance you were allowed to have it, and that your purchase was measured out to you by Hunmunta? Yes.—Which statement is true, that or what you say now? What I stated here is true.—Then, what you stated before the magistrate is false? I had never been to the sahib's bungalow before, and I was confused. It is not correct.—What bungalow did you go to? Mr. Crawford's.—To Mr. Crawford's private residence, or court, or what? I don't know.—Did you go to any bungalow before that? No.—Do you recollect giving evidence in Rowjee's case? Yes.—What is the name of the book you have got there? A day book.—But you keep a *cutcha* book? Yes, and a ledger.—When you were examined in Rowjee's case, had you your rough day book in your hand? No, I had this book.—Did you not state, when you were examined before the magistrate in Rowjee's case, that there was an entry on *Maghvad* 1st showing the purchase of 15 *motes* of wheat two or three days afterwards? Yes, within two or four days.—In that examination did you say "I offered 6¼ which he refused, but Rowjee said, "Let him have it?" I may have said it; I was confused.—Have you been to the police inspector's bungalow this morning? No. I went out to recover my outstandings.—Have you had any interview with the police this morning? No, I have had no conversation.—When you were examined before the magistrate, where did you take your meal that morning? At my own house.—Out of all the many dealings you had at Rowjee's shop, what made you remember this particular dealing last *Magh* but one? Because there were carts standing there.—Were you ever examined by anybody else previous to going before the magistrate? No.—How came you to go to give evidence before the magistrate? They took my account books first.—Who took your books? A policeman took my books and said I must go to point out the entries.—What made you remember particularly that you bought this wheat from a quantity that was being unloaded from four carts? They were unloaded in my presence.—Where were the goods? In the verandah.—You saw the carts unloaded? Yes.—How many people were there unloading them? I can't say.—There were some people unloading them? Yes, but I can't say how many.—Nor can you say who they were? No.—What made you notice the single man who was standing by doing nothing? Because he was standing there; others were not acquainted with me.—Did you know this man before? No, I recognise his face.—How many bags were there in each cart? I did not count.—Was there any marks on the bags? I did not see the mark on the bags.—What time of the day was it? After the sun had turned; it was a little above the horizon.—Did you pay for the wheat when you took it away? No, I bought it on credit.—Have you got an invoice of it, or a bill? We do not keep them carefully; I may have had a bit of paper.—Were you not sent a bill or invoice? I may have been; I don't remember.—Did you not pay and make him sign a receipt on it? I did not pay him in full. (Question repeated)? No.—Who is the owner of your shop, you or your father, or are you joint owner? It is in my father's name; I make purchases.—How many purchases did you make at Rowjee's shop on that day? I don't know.—Is this (produced) your *cutcha* book from which you say the book you have before been shown was copied by your *gomasta*? Yes—Did you not buy that wheat, by your own book, on *Magh vad* 1st; is the purchase entered there the one you have spoken of to-day? Yes.—What is the date? *Magvad* 1st; that is the day of the week.—How many entries are there on that day; go to *Maghvad* the 2nd? The next date is the 8th.

The Judge—Between the 1st and the 8th *Maghvad*, how many entries are there? Four.

By Mr. Gill—The first entries of purchases under the date *Maghvad* 1st are of purchases made at Rowjee's shop? Yes.—Were they not made on the 1st *Maghvad*? I can't say whether it was on the 1st, or 2nd, or 3rd, or 4th.

Re-examined by Mr. Shantaram Narayen—I don't remember having seen carts at Rowjee's shop when I bought grain there on any other occasion. I never bought grain before from bags standing outside the verandah. My books are dated, not daily but from week to week. No account can be got of particular days in the course of the week.

By the Court—My father's name is Purba Akool.

By an Assessor—I did not tell Rayappa to say that the grain was taken from carts at Rowjee's shop door.

Tookappa, examined by Mr. Branson—I know Rowjee Detty and Benechund. I am a customer of theirs. I know Sidappa, Akool and Rayappa.—About the *Magh* before last I remember buying wheat at Rowjee Detty's shop. I purchased 5 maunds 13 *pailis*, 3 seers, on the 1st *Maghvad* [30th January]. The date is entered in this book.

I did not make the entries regularly. I made them sometimes when I bought the goods, and sometimes when the seller came for his money.

The Judge—If he did not keep the books regularly he can't speak from them.

By Mr. Branson—The next entry to this one is dated about 10 days previously. I have no recollection of the date, except from my books. When I purchased, Rayappa and Sidappa were there also purchasing. Hunmunta and some one else measured out the grain. I don't know the other man. I think Benechund was there. I did not make any bargain; I bought at the same rate as Sidappa and Rayappa. The wheat from which I bought was in bags in front of the shop, standing against the verandah. It was outside the verandah. I did not see any carts there. I do not know when the wheat came to the shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—You say you kept your accounts irregularly? Yes.—When the merchants sent you a list to be paid for, did you make an entry? Yes, if there was not one already.—The entry following the entry of the purchase from Rowjee Detty is dated 10 days before? Yes.—Did you make any entry of that purchase at the time, 10 days before? No.—Was the bill for that item presented on the day on which you entered it? Yes, on the 11th *Maghvad*.—And not having entered the purchase when it was made, you entered it then? I don't remember.—Is not that the first time they are credited in your book? Yes.—Did you make the debit and credit entry on the same day? Was the bill sent on the 1st *Maghvad*? I may have been asked for the price on that day, and then made the entry,—were those entries which are dated *Maghvad* 1st made on that day? I don't remember.—To the best of your recollection, can you say that the wheat was entered on the day on which it is entered as purchased? Yes.

An Assessor—What time of the day was it when you purchased the wheat? I don't remember.

Vithulsingh, examined by Mr. Branson—I used to have carts. During the famine, the price of carts rose to Rs. 2 per cart for a trip from the station. The usual rate is 4 annas or 8 annas. I was driving a cart for six days, during the height of the pressure, about a year and a half ago. I know Benechund by his face from the time I brought the goods. I had never seen him before. During the 6 days I was employed, I one day carted some wheat from the station for Benechund. [There were four carts altogether. Bapoojee *hoondicarree* was with Benechund. Benechund stood in front of the railway office when my carts were loaded. Bapoojee and Beharilal got men to load the carts. Beharilal is also a *hoondicarree*. Bapoojee and Beharilal went with the carts to the station gate; none of the accused were with them. The clerk at the gate stopped the carts because there was no pass. Benechund and Bapoojee and Beharilal came to the gate, and said "drive on the carts." When the carts were stopped, the two *hoondicarrees* went away, saying they would bring a pass. They went towards the office. Half an hour afterwards the *hoondicarrees* and Benechund came with a pass. I did not see the pass; they said "drive on, the pass is given." Then the carts were driven on, and were taken to Rowjee Detty's shop. Benechund went with the carts, and the *hoondicarrees* stayed at the station. One of the *hoondicarrees* went to the toll place and got the toll pass. I can't say which *hoondicarree* that was; they used to go about together. The wheat was unloaded from the carts at Rowjee's shop. The bags were placed on the *otah*, beyond the verandah. There were ten bags in each cart. While I was at the shop, some purchasers came and looked at the wheat I brought. I did not see any measured out; while they were examining the grain, I went away with the carts. I saw the one-eyed man (Sidappa) at the shop, and Rayappa also. I saw Hunmunter in the shop; I don't know what he was doing. My cart hire was paid by Bapoojee and Beharilal. It is customary for the *hoondicarrees* to pay the cart hire. I did not hear any bargaining.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—What were you driving,—bullocks? Yes.—Were bullocks harnessed to all 4 carts? Yes.—And did you manage 4 pairs of *bhiles*? There were 4 cartmen.—What are the names of the others? I don't know.—Did you ever see them before that day? No.—Or since? No.—Have you only one leg that you can use? How can a man walk on one leg.—Have you got the use of both legs? There is no strength in one.—Is the strength of one leg gone? There is a little strength.—I suppose you cannot lift any great weight? No.—How did you manage to unload a cart of wheat? Coolies did it. What have I to do with it.—How much pay did you get? Two rupees.—For the carts and bullocks and yourself? Yes.—Had you a cart and bullocks of your own on that day? No.—Where did you get the cart and bullocks? I was hired to drive them, and got three annas for my day's work.—How much a day do you earn as a labourer? I can't get work always.—But when you do get work? I earn 3 annas a day.—How do you fix the date when you say you drove a cart to Rowjee's shop along with three others? Because the hire was two rupees.—Wasn't the hire always Rs. 2 during the famine? No.—Can you give any date for this trip? I cannot fix any date.—Can you say what native month it was in? No.—Was it before or after the *Sankarat*? After it.—How long after? I can't say.—Was it a month, or two months after? It was in the month of *Pousch*.—*Pouschsud* or *Pouschvud*? There was a moon.—Was the moon shining when the carts were taken? That was in the day time.—What time of the day? Ten o'clock.—Have you been examined before the magistrate twice? Yes.—In whose cases? I can't say.—Which of the prisoners is Benechund and which Rowjee (The witness pointed out Benechund, and said he did not know Rowjee).—You had not seen Benechund before that day when you took the grain to his shop? No.—When you were examined in Rowjee's case before the magistrate, you said "I have known Benechund, a *gomasta* of Rowjee's, for five or six years;" which is true? You decide which is true.—When the carts came to the gate, was there one gatekeeper there, or more than one? I don't know.—Was the *karkoon* you saw sitting in the gate-box? Yes.—Did you see any other men? No.—Was it the man who was sitting in the box who stopped the cart? Yes.—Were there any other carts going through the gate at the same time? No.—How many times in the six days you were driving a cart did you go to Benechund's cart? Only once.—Should you recognise the man who was sitting in the box? No.—Was it Malhari Nursoo? I don't know.—Was he tall or short? I don't know.—Was he young or old? I don't know.—Was he stout or thin? I don't know.—Was he a Brahmin, or of another *caste*? I don't remember.—Beharilal went with you outside to the toll gate, did he not? Yes, he and Bapoojee also.—Did they leave you there, or go on with you? They gave me the toll pass, and returned to the station.—Who took the toll pass, you or one of the other cartmen? The front cartmen had it.—Were you first or last? I was last.—Did Beharilal tell you, or did you hear him tell any one where you were to go with the wheat? To the shop; Benechund was with us.—What shop did you take it to? Rowjee's.—What street is it in? The Vussar Gully.—Were you ever at that shop before? Not for six years before.—Nor since? No, five or six years ago, when I kept carts I may have gone there.—What is the name of the man whose cart you were driving that day? Nursoo.—Where does he live? In *Mundai Peit*.—Had you ever spoken to anyone in the city about your having gone to this shop during the six days? No.—Had you mentioned to anyone at all before you were examined before the magistrate? No.—How came you to give evidence in the court; did any one come to you about it? Yes, a police sepoy and Beharilal.—What did they say? The name of your cart has come out; come and see our Rao Sahib.—What Rao Sahib? Inspector. Shewram Pandoorung? I can't say.—Had he big moustaches? Yes.—Should you know him again if you saw him? Yes.—What did he say to you? He asked me how it was. Tell me exactly what he said to you? He said, "You are to give us your evidence; tell us what occurred about the carts."—Was your statement taken down in writing? Yes.—And was it read over to you? Yes.—And did you put your mark to it? Yes.—You are rather afraid of the police aren't you? They won't eat me; there is a God above who knows whether we are afraid or not.—Are you afraid of the police? No.—Have you ever been beaten by the police? No.—Never threatened? No.—The first time you went to the police, you did not say anything about Benechund, did you? I don't remember.—Can you remember if you ever mentioned the name of Benechund to anyone in connection with this case before you gave your evidence before the magistrate? No.—Can you remember whether any one, and who, mentioned the name of Benechund to you before you were examined before the magistrate? Beharilal told me.—What did Beharilal say to you about Benechund? He told me to say that Benechund accompanied the carts on that day.—And that was the first time you thought of mentioning that Benechund accompanied the carts; was it in consequence of what Beharilal said to you that you told that to the magistrate? Yes.—If Beharilal had not told you to mention this name, you would not have mentioned it to the magistrate? No. I was kept 15 days in custody.—What Beharilal said to you about Benechund was not true, was it? It is true that Benechund was there, and Beharilal told me that I might not forget it.—Was it after your confinement for 15 days you discovered it was true that Benechund was with the carts? It was great *soolum* on the part of the court. I was two months in possession of the police.

The Judge said the questions had better be interpreted through the court [instead of by vakeels for either side]. This witness could be made to say yes to every question put with emphasis.

(*To be continued.*)

WE publish below the first portion of Mr. Pollen's judgment. A correspondent informs us that the Court was densely crowded while the judgment was being delivered, and that there was much shouting and cheering when the order of discharge was pronounced.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said—During the late famine there was an abnormally heavy grain traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, and Sholapur being one of the chief centres of the famine, there was in consequence a great block of goods and a great pressure of work at the Sholapur railway station. Complaints of thefts and wrong deliveries of grain were frequent, and many claims were preferred against the company. It is supposed that employés of the railway in collusion with merchants and others took advantage of this state of things, to perpetrate considerable frauds against the company. Ordinarily delivery of goods was supposed to be effected when the consignee or his agent paid the charges and signed his name in the warehouse book in the column headed "Received in good order and condition;" but at Sholapur there was the superadded machinery of a system of gatepasses, which was in force till the beginning of February 1877. After paying the charges and signing the warehouse book, the consignee or his agent used to get a gatepass addressed to the gateman on duty, which he took in the first place to the delivery-foreman, who handed over the goods. The consignee or his agent would then load his goods on carts and take them away from the railway compound, at the same time handing the gatepass to the gateman on duty. The gatepass was subsequently returned into the office and pasted on its counterfoil in the book. The company would thus know that the goods had not only been delivered but had been removed from their premises by the consignee or his agent. It appears that in many instances, owing to the extraordinary block caused by the famine traffic, that merchants even though they had signed the warehouse book and had been furnished with a gatepass, were unable to find their consignments; they, therefore, had no occasion to deliver up the gatepass, but kept it as a proof against the company; and it is suggested that the company used to admit or compromise all claims brought against them by merchants who thus retained their gatepasses. In other words, they accepted the possession of a gatepass by a merchant as sufficient proof that the goods covered thereby had gone astray and not been delivered to their proper owner.

With this preface the accusation against the present accused may be stated in a few words. In January 1877 Bedford, accused No. 1, was traffic inspector and his headquarters were at Sholapur. Accused No. 2, Raoji Dhepe, and accused No. 3, Venichand, are Sholapur grain merchants, stated to be trading in partnership. The allegation against them is that Bedford, in consideration of a bribe, entered into a conspiracy with Venichand and allowed 40 bags of wheat consigned to Raoji Dhepe to pass out of the railway yard without delivery of the gatepass to the gateman in order that a claim might subsequently be made against the company on the strength of retention of the pass, and that, though the 40 bags duly reached his shop, Raoji Dhepe with full knowledge of the above facts instituted a false claim against the company for the value of these bags in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur, and by the collusion of Bedford won his suit and recovered the amount.

The points for determination thereupon are:—

1. Did Bedford and Venichand conspire as alleged?
2. Were the 40 bags let through, without delivery of the gatepass, by Bedford's orders, or with his connivance?
3. Did they reach Raoji Dhepe's shop?
4. Did Raoji Dhepe, knowing all this, bring a false claim, and did Bedford fraudulently admit the claim?
5. What offences, if any, have been committed by the accused respectively?

Separate enquiries were held by the committing magistrate in the cases of the three accused. First of all Raoji Dhepe was brought before the magistrate conjointly with one Bapuji Narayan and one Balkrishna Sadashiv, of whom the former was discharged and the latter was convicted and sentenced, while Raoji himself was ultimately committed to the Sessions. Next, Bedford was brought before the magistrate and committed, his committal being prior in date to that of Raoji Dhepe. Finally, Venichand was brought before the magistrate and was committed. As the evidence in all three cases was nearly identical, the three accused have been tried together at one and the same time in this court.

The original charges against Bedford were, first, criminal breach of trust under Section 408 of the Penal Code; 2nd, acceptance of a bribe under Section 161; 3rd, abetment of a false claim under Sections 209 and 109.

The original charges against Raoji Dhepe were, 1st, dishonest receipt of stolen property under Section 411; 2nd, abetment of bribery under Sections 161 and 109; 3rd, bringing a false claim under Section 209.

The original charges against Venichand were, 1st, abetment of criminal breach of trust under Sections 408 and 109; 2nd, dishonest receipt of stolen property; 3rd, abetment of bribery.

At the instance of the learned counsel for the prosecution the charges were amended. The 2nd charge against Bedford was struck out as being inconsistent with Section 452 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and he was charged in the alternative with criminal breach of trust or abetment of a false claim. Raoji was charged only for bringing a false claim, and Venichand was charged in the alternative with abetment of criminal breach of trust or dishonest receipt of stolen property, or abetment of a false claim.

Mr. Gill and Mr. Maniksha for the defence objected to any amendment, and wished that the prosecution should be put on their election as to which charge they would proceed on. The amendments seemed proper and were allowed by the court.

Before proceeding to consider and discuss the evidence in detail, and to avoid repetition hereafter, it may be convenient to notice here who are the principal *dramatis personæ* in this case, and what are the points such of them as are witnesses were called to prove.

The principal character is the convict Balkrishna (No. 17.), whose original disclosures to the police appear to have led to the present prosecution. He was formerly head goods clerk at the railway station, and he was called to prove the conspiracy (for his alleged share in which he is now a convict), the removal of the goods, and the receipt by himself of a bribe of Rs. 100 from Raoji.

Next comes Beharilal (No. 10) who is said to have been *hundekari* (*i. e.*, clearing and carting agent) to the firm of Raoji Dhepe. He in that capacity took out the gatepass for the 40 bags, and his evidence is meant to show that these bags were removed from the yard by his partner Bapuji and the accused Venichand without showing the pass, and with Mr. Bedford's connivance.

Bapuji Narayan, though not a witness, figures largely in the story. He was discharged by the magistrate and is said now to have absconded. He is said to have been a *hundekari* in partnership with Beharilal, and is the person stated to have removed the 40 bags in company with Venichand.

Tulsiram (No. 13) is the person who appears to have signed the gatepass (No. 11), but he is also said to have been on duty at the gate when 40 bags were let through without delivery of the pass, and he is called to speak to what occurred on that occasion.

Dhondi [No. 16] is said to have been on the gate assisting Tulsiram on the day the 40 bags went through, viz., the 31st January 1877, and is also called to prove what passed on that occasion and the part he took in it.

Hanmanta [No. 24], a gumastha of Raoji Dhepe's firm, was meant to prove the arrival of the 40 bags at Raoji's shop, their immediate sale, and subsequent giving of a bribe to Bedford and Balkrishna.

Rayapa [30], Sidapa [31], and Tukapa [32], were called to prove the purchase by them of wheat on the same day from a newly arrived consignment at Raoji's shop.

Vithalsing [33], formerly a cartman, was called to prove his having driven one of the carts containing the wheat from the station to the shop in company with Venichand.

A municipal toll-karkun [28] was called to prove the payment by Bapuji of octroi duty on 4 carts of wheat entering the town on the 31st January 1877.

Some railway officials were called to prove the unloading of the 40 bags, the preparation of the warehouse book [8] the payment by Beharilal of railway charges, and his signature in the said book.

The papers in the suit brought by Raoji Dhepe against the railway company, certain account books belonging to Raoji Dhepe's firm, and some official correspondence between Mr. Bedford and his superiors in reference to the civil suit, have also been put in.

The case put forward by the prosecution is, that the 40 bags of wheat were unloaded on the 28th January 1877, on which day Venichand had a conversation with Bedford and the goods clerk Balkrishna, in which he proposed to them to allow the goods to be taken from the yard without delivery of the gatepass, in order that a claim might be made against the company subsequently for the value of the goods, an arrangement which Bedford and Balkrishna consented to in consideration of a promised bribe of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively; that on the 30th January 1877 Beharilal (10) who was *hundekari* to Raoji Dhepe's firm, paid the railway charges on the 40 bags, signed the warehouse book (8) and took out a gate pass (11) in the usual way, which gate pass he made over next morning to his partner Bapuji Narayan, in order that the goods might be removed from the station to Raoji Dhepe's shop; that on the 31st January Bapuji Narayan, along with Venichand, loaded the 40 bags on 4 carts and proceeded with them to the gate of the railway yard where the two gatemen Tulsiram (13) and Dhondi (16) were on duty. Dhondi stopped the carts and called for the pass but was told that orders had been given to let the carts through without a pass, whereupon, to satisfy himself, he went to the goods office where Bedford and Balkrishna were sitting and asked the latter in Bedford's presence whether the carts were to be let through without a pass, in reply to which question he was told by Balkrishna that the carts were to be let through without a pass; that the carts accordingly were allowed to go out of the premises and were driven straight to Raoji Dhepe's shop, where the wheat was unloaded and at once sold to different persons; that about six months afterwards the promised bribes of Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 were paid to Bedford and Balkrishna; and that a suit was brought by Raoji Dhepe against the company for damages for the loss of the 40 bags, which suit being defended by Bedford, was settled by a compromise in favour of Raoji Dhepe; and that Bedford dishonestly wrote the letters filed in this case recommending a settlement of Raoji Dhepe's claim, and omitted to defend the suit on the merits, though he well knew that the 40 bags had been actually received by Raoji Dhepe.

Such being the outline of the case set up by the prosecution, it now becomes necessary to examine the evidence in order to see how far it bears out the case. Looking merely at the evidence taken before this court, there is no proof whatever of the conspiracy, or of the bestowal of the bribes, and consequently no proof sufficient to fix Bedford with any criminality in the matter. The only two witnesses who in their despositions before the magistrate directly implicated Bedford have in this court retracted their previous statements, which they now declare to be wholly false in so far as they incriminate any of the accused. I allude to the witnesses Balkrishna and Hanmanta (Nos. 17 and 24), of these Balkrishna was by far the most important witness. But for his evidence it seems improbable that the accused would have been committed to take their trial in the Sessions Court. The depositions of these two witnesses before the committing magistrate were put in, and the court allowed them under Section 249 to be treated as evidence in this trial. But in considering what weight, if any, is to be attached to their former statements, it will be necessary to scrutinize the evidence closely and to see whether they are credible in themselves, and whether they are fully and sufficiently corroborated by other and independent and trustworthy evidence in the case; it will also be necessary to look at the character and position of the men, and the circumstances under which they gave their evidence before the magistrate. To begin with the principal witness Balkrishna. He is the only person who speaks to the alleged conspiracy at the station on the 28th January, and that conspiracy is the key to all the subsequent proceedings in the case, which tend to inculpate Bedford only, if they are read by the light of that conspiracy. Are we then to believe the story of the conspiracy? Balkrishna is the one main witness. In this court he denies it all. He has therefore told two diametrically opposite stories, and both on solemn affirmation. In this court in his cross-examination by the prosecution, and in his replies to questions put by the court, he lied and prevaricated and contradicted himself in a most barefaced manner. He declares that he was tutored by the travelling auditor, Mr. Garret, and by various police officers, to make every statement, and he does not hesitate to state that a whole paragraph in one of his written confessions was dictated to him word for word by Mr. Dickson, the superintendent of police. He further states that he was induced partly by threats and harsh treatment, and partly by promises of pardon to add greater probability to his accusations against others by inculpating himself and consenting to become a convict. I have rarely met with a specimen of more audacious falsehood. The assertion that every word in his lengthy and oft-repeated statements was dictated and taught to him by Mr. Garret and the police appears to me to be absolutely false. The very nature and character of some of the elaborate statements made by him conclusively show that they could not have been taught to him. Doubtless inducements were held out to him to give information—and to this point I must revert subsequently—but it seems much more probable that he, if anything, misled the police, than that the police instructed him in all the details and circumstantialities of his earlier disclosures. He has there lied freely and unstintingly before the court, and has shown himself to be a man insensible to the obligations of an oath or solemn affirmation. In a word, he has shown himself to be an untruthful man, and therefore everything he says must be received with caution. Because he has lied in this court, it does not necessarily follow that his evidence before the magistrate must be true. For many reasons that evidence must be received with the greatest caution. Besides being a perjured witness, he is by his own showing an accomplice and an approver, and it would be eminently unsafe to rely on his evidence before the magistrate unless it were corroborated materially by independent and untainted testimony. The course of decisions on this point is clear, and it is needless to refer to them. It has also been ruled by the Calcutta High Court that it would be unsafe for a sessions court to convict on the evidence taken before a committing magistrate, when that evidence has been retracted and repudiated before itself. Again, the evidence of Balkrishna before the committing magistrate is open to another grave objection. It is unquestioned that hopes were held out to him of obtaining a pardon from Government on condition of his making a full disclosure of all the railway frauds within his knowledge. Mr. Garret admits having promised to do all he could for him, and Mr. Garret was his official superior. Again, the police seems to have assured him of a pardon from Government before he was convicted by the magistrate and before he was examined as a witness against the accused, and it also appears that the prosecution made an application to the magistrate in his behalf; and it was doubtless in consequence of this application that the sentence passed upon him, though not a light one, was yet disproportionate to the offences to which he pleaded guilty. Now, although it cannot be said that such inducements were illegal, yet it cannot be doubted that they must have had some very considerable effect upon the mind of a man like Balkrishna, and must have probably to some extent coloured his evidence. He is a shrewd man, and one apparently devoid of moral principle. He probably saw, or thought he saw, that the police engaged on special duty in this case were anxious to secure a conviction, and he may reasonably have supposed that his chance of pardon depended in a great measure on his giving the most criminating evidence possible against the accused. Here, then, we have an additional reason for receiving his evidence with caution, and for scrutinizing it most closely. Turning now to the substance of his evidence as given before the magistrate, it strikes one as being *prima facie* somewhat improbable that a well-known merchant like Venichand would go boldly up on a Sunday to Mr. Bedford and Balkrishna, and calmly inform them that he contemplated an impudent fraud on the company if they would lend him their assistance and connivance, and that there should then ensue a haggling as to the amount of the bribe. And even supposing that this cool proposal was made and accepted, is it not strange that an advice note of the arrival of the goods should have been sent out the following day, and that on the next day Beharilal was allowed to sign the warehouse book and receive a gatepass: measures which almost invited detection of the fraud. Another and most serious blot upon the evidence of Balkrishna—a blot most effectually pointed out by the learned counsel for the defence in his address to the court—is the inherent improbability of the story that Venichand agreed to pay and subsequently did pay Rs. 400 as bribes to Bedford and Balkrishna. All that Raoji Dhepe sought to recover in respect of the 40 bags of wheat was Rs. 480, and this included Rs. 106 for railway charges actually paid, Rs. 8 for cartage according to the prosecution. This would make the original cost of the 40 bags about Rs. 366. Now, is it likely that for the privilege of removing Rs. 366 worth of goods without a pass, Venichund would consent to pay a bribe of Rs. 400? This consideration in itself almost suffices to show that the details of Balkrishna's statement about the accused cannot be relied on. This same consideration also affects the credibility of Hanmanta's (24) evidence before the magistrate as regards the payment of the bribes, and would have affected it even if Hanmanta had in this court adhered to his previous statements, instead of denying and repudiating them. The prosecution have attempted to confirm the thrice-repeated testimony of Balkrishna before the magistrate by putting in several prior statements of his on the same subject made before the magistrate and before the superintendent of police, and the prosecution have also relied on these same prior statements as showing in themselves the utter improbability and even impossibility of their having been dictated by the police. The court admitted these statements, but cannot give much weight to them. If there is reason to believe that a story is *ab initio* unreliable, it does not become more reliable by being told ten times over. There may be the germs of truth in Balkrishna's original disclosures, and it seems very hard to believe that they were the fruits of police tuition; but when we come to examine into some one particular accusation as in the present case, it is seen that the statements are from the first tinged with the accomplice-taint, and also with the suspicion that they were made under the influence of some inducement. They are, in fact, open to the same objection to which his more solemn and formal testimony before the magistrate is open, and cannot therefore be said to corroborate the latter. Many of the remarks made above with reference to Balkrishna's evidence apply with equal force to that of Hanmanta. With regard to the latter, however, I ought to add that there is much force in a remark made by one of the native assessors that some powerful inducement must have been used to make this man give evidence against his own master whose salt he had eaten for many years. He himself says in his deposition before this court that he was starved for two days and kept in custody for 40 days. This of course must be a great exaggeration. The witness was probably kept under pretty close surveillance by the police, a precaution which they probably think has been well justified by the result. The result of an examination of Balkrishna's and Hanmanta's evidence is that it would be wrong to rely upon it unless it were found to be strongly corroborated by other reliable evidence. It now therefore becomes necessary to review the other evidence in the case in order to see whether it affords the necessary corroboration, or whether it is sufficient in itself to bring home guilt to any of the accused.

Certain points have been conclusively established by the prosecution, as to which there can be no dispute. For example, 40 bags of wheat from Sheoni consigned to Raoji Dhepe arrived at Sholapur, and were unloaded from the wagon on the 28th January 1877. This is proved by the unloading foreman, who produces the unloading book kept by him. Again, an advice note of the arrival of these same 40 bags was on the 29th January made out and sent to the witness Beharilal (10) who is admitted to have been acting at the time as *hundekari* [or clearing and carting agent] to the firm of Raoji Dhepe. Again, on the 30th January, Beharilal obtained from Raoji Dhepe money to pay the railway charges—the amount being debited in Raoji Dhepe's account books—and went to the station and paid the charges and signed the warehouse-book (8) under the usual heading, and received the gate-pass [11 in this case] about which there has been so much said in the course of this case. So far the facts are undisputed. There is no dispute also about the gatepass book, containing the counterfoil from which the gatepass was detached, and on to which it ought again to have been pasted according to the system after its delivery at the gate and its return into the office by the gateman. The gatepass in dispute (11) purports to be signed by T. Govind (*i. e.*, Tulsiram Govind, witness No. 13). Beharilal professes to be unable to say who gave him the gatepass: he merely states that a clerk named Krishnaji Lakshman used to write the gatepasses about that time. We know, however, as a fact from inspection of the gatepass book in this case which covers a period from the 28th January to the 2nd February that almost all of the gatepasses issued between those dates were written and signed by Tulsiram Govind. We now come to the important day, the 31st January 1877, the events of which as narrated by the witnesses for the prosecution are supposed to afford strong corroborative evidence of Balkrishna's statement as it affects Bedford, and also to show that the 40 bags of wheat arrived at Raoji Dhepe's shop. Beharilal states that being himself unable to go to the station early in the morning on that day he gave the gatepass, which he had received the previous evening to his partner Bapuji Narayan, in order that Bapuji Narayan might remove the goods.

(*To be continued.*)

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

ABDOOL ALLI HASSUM ALLI AND ANOTHER *versus* T. W. ALLEN, MASTER OF THE S. S. BERNINA.

(Before the 4th Judge, GUNPUTRAO BHASKAR, Esq.)

Mr. Ghandibhoy and Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hore [Rimington, Hore, and Conroy] for the defendant in this case, which was heard on Monday and Tuesday last.

Mr. Ghandibhoy stated that this was an action brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant to recover the sum of Rs. 348-10-0 for damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant's having negligently exposed to the rains 16 casks of zinc sheets, a portion of a consignment of 20 casks of the same metal belonging to the plaintiffs, and entrusted to the defendant as a common carrier.

Mr. Hore said that he relied upon the bill of lading of the goods shipped on board the s. s. Bernina which formed the special contract between the shippers and the owners of the vessel. The clause to which he requested the court's attention read as follows:—"The goods are to be discharged from the ship as soon as public intimation is given that she is ready to unloaded, and if not thereupon removed without delay by the consignee, the master or agent is to be at liberty to land the same, or if necessary, to discharge into hulk, lazarette, or hired lighters, at the risk and expence of the owners of the goods." The ship arrived in Bombay on the 6th of June last, and on the following day the usual public intimation was given to the consignees by a notice in the daily newspapers as follows:—"Notice. Consignees per s. s. Bernina are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the captain.—W. Nicol and Co., Agents." The bill of lading was made out "to order"; and, therefore, advertising in the papers was the only way of giving intimation to consignees of the arrival of the vessel, and that she was ready to unload. The consignees in this case omitted to send boats alongside the vessel to take delivery of their cargo, and the captain, after waiting a reasonable time, on the 19th June last, commenced discharging the cargo into lighters, and a part of the same was landed, on that day, by Cooperl's Landing Company at the Sassoon Dock Bunder, the captain's liability ceasing immediately the goods left the ship's tackles. With regard to the plaintiffs' claim in this suit, it would be proved that if the goods were damaged by the rains, as alleged, they were so damaged owing to the negligence of the plaintiffs who were aware of the landing of the goods at the time they were being landed. Again, they never took up the bill drawn against the goods until the 2nd July, and it was not until the 3rd July that the plaintiffs applied to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. for the delivery order of the goods. Any damage, therefore, sustained to the goods the plaintiffs alone are responsible for.

Mr. Ghandibboy said that the captain was liable for wilful negligence, inasmuch as Messrs. Cooper and Company were his paid agents, and no delivery of the goods was ever made as was the duty of the captain to do; that it was wilful negligence on the part of the master in landing the goods in the middle of the monsoon; and that he should have put them under cover; that the clause in the bill of lading referred to by Mr. Hore was *ultra vires*, and he could not protect himself by it.

Evidence was then gone into on behalf of the plaintiffs and the defendant.

The Judge in disposing of the case said that he could not possibly see that there had been any negligence on the part of the captain, who had done only what he was bound to do under the contract; on the contrary, he thought that there had been great negligence on the part of the plaintiffs in not taking any steps to obtain delivery of their goods until the 3rd July. It was quite clear, he thought, that this was the case, inasmuch as it was in evidence that the plaintiffs did not take up the bill drawn against the goods until the 2nd July, and they allowed the goods to remain on the bunder exposed all that time, hence the damage they seek to recover in this suit. His Honour then directed a non-suit and awarded Rs. 30 to the defendant for costs.

After the above judgment had been delivered Mr. Hormusjee made an application to the full court for a new trial, but the same was refused.

FOREST CONSERVANCY IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

Minute by the Governor of Bombay, dated July 4th, 1878.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1878.

RESOLUTION.—The accompanying Minute by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated 4th July 1878, on Forest Conservancy in the Poona District, is concurred in by the Honourable Members of Council.

MINUTE.

In continuation of the Minute of the 4th ultimo, regarding forest conservancy in the Deccan, which had the concurrence of my honourable colleagues, I would now ask their consideration to a few observations in detail regarding the Poona district.

Besides the considerations of climate and water-supply already set forth, there is, in the Poona distict, a particular consideration relating to grass supply. The cattle here are very numerous. The local pasturage is of an uncertain character; in some seasons it is very abundant, and then the people take no care to husband or to store it. In many seasons it is scanty or precarious. In seasons of drought it fails, and then the cattle often have to be sent to distant pasturage in the higher mountains, and still more often perish altogether. Nevertheless there is in the ranges of low hills, which traverse this district from west to east, enough of pasturage lands to yield a far richer supply of grass than is ever now yielded, and to provide a surplus in good years sufficient to support the cattle in bad years. At present, as is well known, the people have grazing rights in many of these lands into which they turn their cattle loose at all seasons. The cattle wander about, trample down the young shoots, and consume the grass in the most wasteful manner, so that little is left for seed or for reproduction. Consequently the growth of the grass is much less, and its quality is much worse than it ought to be. The animals occupy a large area, poorly stocked with grass, and get only indifferent fodder, whereas they might occupy a much smaller area well stocked with grass, and get excellent fodder: while on the other hand a considerable area would be saved for the benefit of cattle, if needed, and also for the use of man, or for the general benefit of the country.

Manifestly all this might be improved by judicious conservancy of the vegetation generally, including not only trees and brushwood, but grass also. There is every desire to afford to the people all the grass which they can claim for their cattle, and not only so, but also grass more permanent in its production, and more nutritious in its quality, than anything which is now obtained. The Forest Department might leave certain blocks of grass land open for a time, and keep others closed for a time. When the open blocks show signs of exhaustion, they could be closed, and the cattle might be admitted into the closed blocks, and so on. Again, in many cases, those villages which have rights to grass might send their people to cut grass, and fetch it home for the cattle,—thus avoiding the need to graze the cattle, and feeding them at home instead, which change would in itself be a great improvement.

I have recently had the advantage of visiting some parts of this district in company with the Collector, Mr. Gerard Norman, and other parts in company with the Forest Officers, Mr. Shuttleworth and Mr. Wallinger. I find that the area of the district as regards forests may be thus set forth:—

	Square miles.
Total area of Poona District......................	5,309
Forest area sanctioned up to date	387¼
Purchased and acquired during last year..	3
Total...	390¼
Waste and other Government lands available for transfer, and applied for by the Forest Department	279
Total area of lands applied for and available for Forest..............	669

Talukas or Sub-divisions of the District.	Total Area.	Square miles. Area under Forest Department.	Waste area applied for by Forest Department.
Junnar..	613	52	70
Indapur...........	569	17	15¼
Khed................	877	144	36
Sirur................	560	4¼	23
Purandhar	467	30	9
Bhimthari	1,030	29	35
Haveli	810	68	39
Mawal	383	43	51¼
Total square miles..5,309		387¼	279
Purchased and acquired during last year in Sirur, Indapur, and Bhimthari talukas		3	
Total...		390¼	

The disposal of the areas, which have been applied for, has been suspended (in many cases for a very long time,) apparently until some Civil Officer (an Assistant Collector) shall be able to go over the lands with the Forest Officers. But it can hardly be necessary that an Assistant Collector in particular should perform this duty, nor can we possibly spare Assistant Collectors for the work, so many are the demands for Civil Servants of this grade. It will surely suffice that this duty should be performed by the Mamlatdar, who is the responsible native official in each taluka or sub-division of a district, and is really the deputy of the Magistrate and Collector. The Mamlatdar in most cases possesses the requisite local knowledge. If, in any case, he does not possess it, then the acquisition of it will be advantageous to him. The lands applied for by the Forest Department can be immediately identified by the numbers on the village maps and in the village registers. The Mamlatdar can send for the village headmen and the village accountants, and can deal with the applications made by the Forest Department. This officer, seeing the importance attached by Government to the forests, would doubtless be prompt in his proceedings.

I should hope that if the Collector (Mr. G. Norman) will take this matter up with the zeal which he has displayed already in so many important affairs it will be speedily disposed of.

But I apprehend that the sum total of the applications already made and described above will not fully meet the needs of the district according to the principles approved by the Government of Bombay in my Minute of the 4th June. I have subsequently visited some points in the great watershed line of the ghat mountains (the Ghat Matha), especially such points as the Malsej ghat, the Nana ghat, and the Sakhuputra ridge, and found that while the western or Konkan sides of this line had some protection for the forests, the eastern or Deccan side was for the most part unprotected as regards vegetation, and was for the most part denuded. A detailed examination of the forest map of the district seems to show me that the points thus visited are not more unprotected than other points:—in other words, that the eastern side of the greater part of this line is without protection. While the vegetation near the sources, and the upper course of the Bhama, the Pauna, the Mula, the Ghor, the Andra, is fairly well protected—generally with marked results—it is quite unprotected on the Kukari the Mina, the Indrayani. And although it is protected near the sources of the Bhima, still it is so unprotected along the upper course that in dry seasons the river shrinks almost to nothing: the drying up of this valuable stream affording an example to the people of the consequences of long-continued neglect of the natural vegetation of the country. The cross ranges running eastwards from the ghat range and traversing the district are, as we all see, bare of vegetation. I trust that my colleagues will concur with me in instructing the Forest Department to reconsider its applications by the light of these principles.

Those who study the agricultural conditions of the higher valleys, so numerous in this district, will perceive how the wonderful advantages bestowed by Nature, have not only been turned to no good account whatever, but have been gradually sacrificed by the people themselves. There are streams and springs enough to cover these valleys with irrigation all the year round. But a wretched, unproductive, unremunerative cultivation destroys the vegetation round the springs and sources, causes the soil to be washed away from rain storms, fills the river beds with silt, dries up their water-supply, and renders them comparatively useless. Consequently the agriculture is but poor as compared to what it might be.

Taking these last-named cross ranges in order, and beginning from the south, I would observe that some not inconsiderable areas have been brought under forest conservancy in the Sinhgarh range, running from Sinhgarh eastwards to Indapur, and including the Purandhar range as an offshoot. This conservancy having been only recently introduced its results are not yet apparent, and the aspect of denudation has not yet been modified. Some further areas have been applied for. But in the direction of Indapur, or the eastern end of the range, there is much jungle land which ought to be conserved. In all the Deccan no tract suffers more than Indapur from drought, perhaps hardly any tract has suffered as much. This is, indeed, no matter for surprise, when the bare, wasted, denuded character of the jungle lands is remembered. My colleagues will have observed that in this taluka only 17 square miles have been brought under conservancy, and only 15¼ square miles have been applied for, out of a total area of 613 square miles. Yet the survey map, and the common observation of us all, show that hereabouts there is a broad range of low hills, with numerous ramifications, now all sterile, which once bore, and might again bear, a considerable vegetation, which vegetation, if it could be gradually restored, would improve the climate and the water-supply.

Towards the centre of the range, near Saswad, there is much jungle land belonging to Inamdars, which is now neglected, and might be conserved with advantage. Such conservancy could be undertaken only by private arrangement with the Inamdars. I would ask the Collector to use his best offices with these native gentlemen in case they might consent to their jungles being preserved, from which preservation they would themselves be the first to benefit, while the country benefited also.

In the Bhimashankar range, passing mainly through the Khed taluka, I was glad to find during my recent visit that much land had been brought under forest conservancy, more, indeed, than in any other part of the district, though the measure is too recent for its results to be apparent. More land, too, has been applied for. On the whole, there is hope that ere long the vegetation of this very important range will be in a fair way towards restoration. Even here, however, I apprehend that towards the eastern extremity, near Pabal, as I saw during a recent visit, some additional measures ought to be taken and the attention of the Collector should, I think, be invited to the point.

But the vegetation on the next range, namely, the Harischandra range, is for the most part unprotected, and the arrangement for forest conservancy in this quarter (the Junnar taluka) are more backward than in any other part of the district. During my visit, I could not but be struck by the difference between the arrangements in Khed and Junnar. The attention of the Collector should, I think, be urgently called to this point.

In my Minute of 4th June allusion is made to the success attained in the Poona district, with the plantations of the Babul (*Acacia Arabica*) on the banks of the Bhima and other rivers. These afford, not only all the ordinary advantages of forests, but also strengthen the banks of rivers, preserve the limits of the channels, prevent destructive erosion, and retain the fertilizing silt, as it passes down in the floods. But after all, when these plantations are marked on the forest map of the district, we see how small a proportion of the banks of these many rivers,—how insignificant a part of the vast river frontage, so to speak,—is covered by this most useful vegetation. There is not more than a score of miles of river bank thus planted, whereas there might be literally some hundreds of miles. For, in many places, perhaps in most places, a narrow strip or fringe of the water's side, on the slope of the bank, is at the disposal of Government, and is often leased annually to any applicant by leases, such land being known as "Pot Mallas." In many places too narrow belts of waste adjoin the rivers. In many cases again, eligible strips of land can be cheaply obtained by private arrangement. I should be sanguine that the Collector, giving thought to this subject, might obtain a large extension of the river-side plantations.

I am glad to see that some time ago the Magistrate and Collector directed his Subordinate Magistrates to be careful to inflict reasonable penalties, as prescribed by law, upon those who commit theft and trespass in the forests belonging to Government. It is expedient to warn the headmen of the village communities, whose members are known to be offenders in these respects, that it is useless to persevere in offences which are sure to be visited with condign punishment. A few deterrent examples will probably cause such offences to become rare. On the other hand, some village headmen render useful assistance and duly discharge the responsibility which pertains to them. To these men some rewards should be given, in order to encourage others to similarly exert themselves.

I propose that the Collector be asked to make a preliminary report within three months of the measures which he may have been able to adopt, and that the Conservator be also asked to make a revised statement of the reserved forests in the Poona district, under the Indian Forest Act.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

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GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures; in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article. We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M. A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, 8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE has great body, [*i. e.*] covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperatures, I mean those FAR ABOVE anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons,—First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.

Certificate.] Assay Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool, 26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which, though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINK WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that IT SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER; it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAK ACIDS, as White Lead is; it REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATEN, which White Lead does not; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does; it MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c., Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well: in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of Zinc White Pigments there is NOTHING in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT. in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with TWO OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE of Turpentine over an acre of eighty-one square feet; whereas the sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice; and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air; 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th December, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind I have ever used; its covering properties are equal to the best White Lead, and far exceeds it in whiteness.

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &c.

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PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.

See Tuesday's paper for List of Clarets, &c.

* STILL HOCKS. Duty and Town Dues paid.		Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
ERBACH	own	23 0	..
RHENISH	,,	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	,,	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	,,	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	,,	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	,,	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	,,	28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER	,,	28 0	—
JOHANNISBERGER	,,	38 0	20 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	,,	18 0	10 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	38 0	20 0
STEINWEIN, soft Rs. 21, and dry	,,	24 0	..
* SPARKLING HOCKS.			
HOCHHEIMER	own	28 8	16 12
RUDESHEIMER	,,	33 8	18 12
RAUENTHALER	,,	36 8	20 12
JOHANNISBERGER	,,	39 8	21 12
* MARSALA.			
VIRGIN MARSALA, Ingham's	own	18 0	..
SACRAMENTAL WINE, "Rota Tent"		23 8	...
ALE AND STOUT.			
BASS'S BEER, by H. Stone & Co.		5 12	3 12
Do. (own)		5 8	3 8
GUINNESS' 5-X STOUT (own for Invalids)		5 12	3 12
Do. do. by E. & J. Burke, &c.		5 12	3 12

BRANDIES. Duty and Town Dues paid.	Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	28 0	..
OUR OWN one Star, in great demand	24 0	..
Do. do. Glass Barrels	28 0	..
Do. do. half Barrels	15 0	..
Do. two Stars, in great demand	26 0	..
Do. three Stars, in great demand	28 0	..
Do. very old	40 0	..
MARTELL'S one Star	28 0	..
Do. three Stars	32 0	..
L. FURLAUD'S one Star	24 0	..
Do. two Stars	26 0	..
Do. three Stars	28 0	..
Do. V. O. S. recommended	35 0	..
ROUYER, GUILLET'S †	26 0	..
Do. Flasks	16 8	..
Do. half Flasks	9 0	..
Do. ††	29 0	..
Do. †††	32 0	..
TRICOCHE & Co.'s One Star	24 0	..
Do. Glass Barrels	26 0	..
Do. ,, half Barrels	14 0	..
Do. two Stars ,,	26 0	..
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Do. Flasks ,,	14 0	..
Do. half Flasks ,,	8 0	..

DISCOUNT:—Orders *accompanied* by *cash* for Wines and Spirits marked with an asterisk (*) will carry a discount of 5 per cent. The other quotations are nett cash.

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		Cash R. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Blue Serge or India Tweed Suits for General Wear during the Voyage		30 0	34 0
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	To	18 0	21 0
Long Cloth Shirts, Very Strong	Six	22 8	25 0
Do. do. Linen Fronts &c.	,,	28 0	31 0
Do. do. Collars on	,,	31 0	34 0
Oxford Cloth (the genuine) do.	,,	36 0	40 0
Coloured French Cambric, Collars on	,,	30 0	33 0
Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each	9 0	10 0
Do. Silk and Wool do.	,,	9 0	10 0
Warm Knit Jackets		10 8	12 0
Do. Mufflers		2 0	2 8
Canvas Bags for Soiled Linen		5 12	6 8
Deck Chairs, all kinds and all Prices			
English Feather and Horsehair Pillows	Each	7 8	8 8
India Cotton Do.	,,	2 8	2 12
Courier Bags, Leather and Canvas	From	9 8	11 0
Canvas Shoes (Superior)	Per pair	7 8	9 0
Sponges and Sponge Bags, all prices	From	3 0	3 8
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In fine silver, double-bottomed engine-turned Hunting-case, of medium size, and with a first-class full-plate jewelled Lever movement. In GOLD Hunting Case, Rs. 200, In SILVER Hunting Case, Rs. 95, first quality; Rs. 85, second quality. The *great and unrivalled success* which this *now celebrated* Watch has met with induces us to hope that the devotion of additional attention to its accuracy and finish, and the introduction, if possible of further improvements into its mechanism, will raise the Watch still higher in the estimation of the public.

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With keyless movement, jewelled in many holes and with crystal glass front and back so that both dial and works are visible to the eye. Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it nor to set the hands. This, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.

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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

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AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

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NOTICES.

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